

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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VOL. VII

NEW YORK, JULY 21, 1920

No. 3

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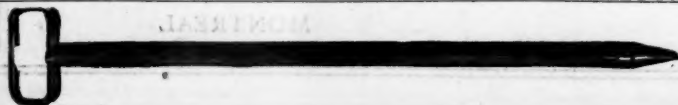
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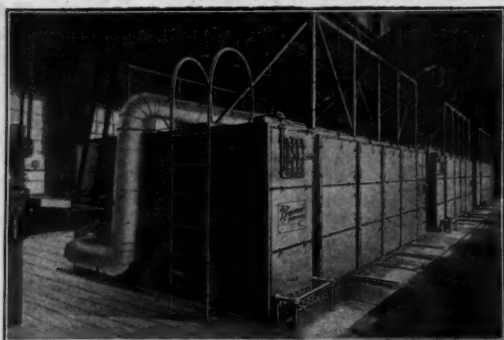
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Explosives
Dye Products
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Invert Sugar

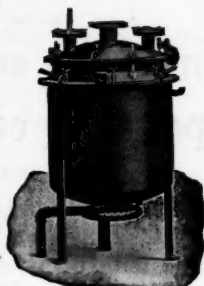
Partial List of Solutions Pfaudler Glass Lined Steel Equipment is Used to Contain

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Concentrated H Cl.
4 to 5% Sulphuric Acid
Conc. Sulphuric Acid
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Conc. Nitric Acid
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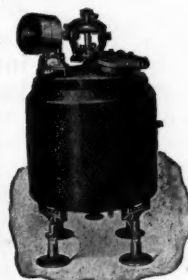


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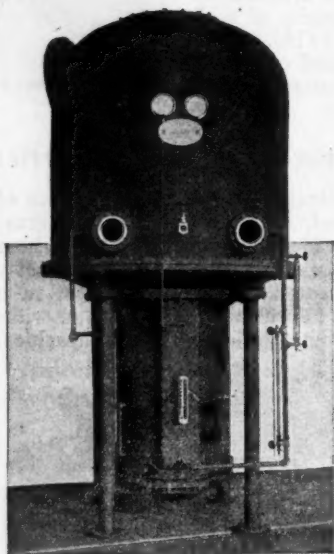
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LICENSE RESTRICTIONS ON DYES

Lifting the ban on imports so as to permit the importation into the United States from all countries of the world, without individual licenses, of all commodities excepting certain chemicals, drugs and dyes, will stimulate foreign trade and probably have an immediate effect upon the rate of exchange with leading countries. The exceptions listed by the War Trade Board Section of the State Department are synthetic organic drugs, synthetic organic chemicals, dyestuffs, products derived directly or indirectly from coal-tar, including crude and intermediate products and mixtures, and compounds of such products. Individual import licenses will continue to be required for the importation of all these excepted commodities. It is believed that the revised regulations will control the importation of dyestuffs from Germany.

Licenses for the importation of dyestuffs from Germany in limited quantity may be granted in case similar kinds or satisfactory substitutes are unobtainable in the United States on reasonable terms as to price, quality and delivery, for the use of consumers to meet their manufacturing requirements. This rule applies also to synthetic organic drugs and synthetic organic chemicals of German make or origin. Applications for licenses for the importation of these products must show the chemical as well as the trade name, or the chemical character or composition of each article together with all other information available which will aid in its identification. Furthermore the quantity asked for must not exceed six months' requirements for domestic consumption.

Pending the further consideration of the Longworth bill at the next session of Congress the fine chemical and dyestuff industries must rely upon these regulations to prevent the Germans from dumping surplus goods on the American market at cut prices and the enforcement of the rules by the War Trade Board will be watched with interest by manufacturers.

INDUSTRIAL PRINCIPLES THAT NEVER DIE

A careful reading of both the Republican and Democratic platforms adopted by the parties in convention respectively at Chicago in June and San Francisco in July conveys the impression that the essential demands of industry have been included in the declaration of principles on which the presidential candidates will base their claims for election. The platform which American industry presented to the conventions was made up of suggestions received by the National Association of Manufacturers which numbers 6,000 members employing 6,000,000 workers. The repeal of the excess

profits tax is urged and substitution of a tax on gross sales.

On the right to work the manufacturers say it is the duty of the Government to protect each person in his liberty to select and pursue any lawful occupation without molestation, freely to further his interests by legitimate agreements and to be secure in the reward of his efforts. Regarding the regulation of combinations the industrial platform asserts that every association, whether of employers or employees, must be equally subject to public authority and legally answerable for its own conduct and that of its agents. The right to strike or to lock-out must be defined and limited wherever it conflicts with the community's paramount right of self-preservation.

These are sound principles, as rock-ribbed as the "stern and rock-bound coast" of New England, and will endure as everlastingly. The brain storms of radicalism and unionism may beat against them till eternity, and they will still exist.

ANALYTICAL STANDARDS FOR DYE STUFFS

The sale and use of all chemical products is based on definite chemical standards attained by definite methods of analysis which by custom and use have been shown to be accurate and serviceable. However the barter of dyestuffs and intermediates in this country has not as yet been placed upon a definite analytical basis. Samples of the same materials analyzed by different chemists have shown results which varied widely and this fact has led to frequent unnecessary litigation. Manufacturers of many products have shown a decided reticence in making their methods of analysis public.

Especially is this true in the cases of betanaphthol and benzidine. Determinations of alphanaphthol in beta by different methods show several hundred per cent variation and the determination of the actual percentage of benzidine in a sample may be as much as ten per cent off. Other instances might be cited by the score in this particular field but those given will illustrate the point. In order to permit the industry to grow as it should some more secure foundation than that at present existing must be provided. The single manufacturer of a limited line of products is not in position to undertake such work. The manufacturers' organizations must develop and adopt definite analytical standards to prevent such conditions.

THE OPPOSITION TO A SALES TAX

Because Gov. Cox favors a tax on gross sales the "New York Tribune" says "he might well devote some time to strengthening his knowledge of taxation principles," and declares that "his reasoning is muddy." If there is anything muddier than the excess profits tax, and even the income tax when it passes the \$5,000 mark it has yet to be discovered. Individuals and corporation officials, who have found it obligatory to employ accountants and attorneys to find out what they owe the Government under the income tax law and the excess profits act, would find a tax on gross sales a rather simple problem. Every man knows the amount of his gross

sales. "The Tribune" beclouds the situation, much as the squid muddies the water to conceal itself, thinking to hide its motive in attacking the proposed revision of the taxation laws. If Senator Harding should approve the substitution of the gross sales tax for the excess profits monstrosity, it might be difficult for "The Tribune" to square itself.

The sales tax is not a political question. It is a business principle applicable to industry. It could have no adverse effect on production, as is the case with the excess profits tax which has caused producers to put a limit on their output of raw materials because the Government stands ready to seize 50 or 60 per cent of the profits. They prefer to leave untouched the deposit of copper, or whatever kind of material they produce, for development in the future when the excess profits can be used for dividends. In its industrial platform the National Association of Manufacturers says the excess profits tax "continually inspires extravagant business expenditures." Companies evidently believe it is good business to promote their own interests first.

A BANK VIEW OF BUSINESS

The prevailing opinion about prices is that an effective stop has been put to the upward movement, and there is a unanimous sentiment of relief over the fact, says the National City Bank of New York. The endless round of rising wages and prices could not go on indefinitely. The sooner the rise was stopped the sooner might stable conditions be reached. The present state of suspension and uncertainty in the textiles and shoes will last until these trades get their bearings and determine their relation to the general situation. The curtailment of production is unfortunate, for the full product of these industries probably will be wanted. The cancellations, presumably, signify an effort to get the same goods at a lower price rather than that the goods will not be wanted at all. In other words the cancellations are incidental to an expected readjustment of prices, upon a lower level. As yet the chief characteristic of the disturbed markets is a paralysis of activity rather than a general fall of prices, although prices undoubtedly have been broken.

The plain truth is that the wants of the country, released from the restraints of the war time, are in excess of the industrial capacity of the country, and the demand for credit is greater than required to operate the industries and handle the exchanges in a normal manner. It is a competitive demand, a demand which represents the efforts of producers and dealers to get labor, materials and goods away from each other, and under such conditions any amount of credit that may be granted will be largely expended in driving up wages and prices.

WASTE OF HELIUM IN CANADA

The Canadian Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has awarded a grant of \$5,000 to aid Prof. J. C. McLennan in his investigations of the properties of helium to determine its uses for lamps of various kinds, amplifying valves and high resistances. The Council hopes to see accomplished a method of conserving helium which is now being wasted in Canada at the rate of 1,000,000 cubic feet per month. Most of this wastage occurs in the gas fields of the Bow River district near Calgary. The right to extract helium from the natural gas is held by the Crown. The gas at Bow River contains 3 per cent of helium and the Council is urging upon the government the need of conserving the supply.

What the Political Parties Promise Industry and Labor

Republican Platform

Democratic Platform

Labor and Industry

WE RECOGNIZE the justice of collective bargaining as a means of promoting good will, establishing closer and more harmonious relations between employers and employees and realizing the true ends of industrial justice.

The strike or lockout as a means of settling industrial disputes inflicts such loss and suffering on the community as to justify government initiative to reduce its frequency and limit its consequences. We deny the right to strike against the government, but the rights and interests of all government employees must be safeguarded by impartial laws and tribunals.

In public utilities we favor the establishment of an impartial tribunal to make an investigation of the facts and to render decision to the end that there may be no organized interruption of service necessary to the lives and health and welfare of the people. The decisions of the tribunal to be morally, but not legally, binding and an informed public sentiment to be relied on to secure their acceptance. The tribunals, however, should refuse to accept jurisdiction, except for the purpose of investigation, as long as the public service be interrupted. For public utilities we favor the type of tribunal provided for in the transportation act of 1920.

THE Democratic Party is now, as ever, the firm friend of honest labor and the promoter of progressive industry. It established the Department of Labor at Washington and a Democratic President called to his official council board the first practical workman who ever held a Cabinet portfolio.

Labor, as well as capital, is entitled to adequate compensation. Each has the indefeasible right of organization, of collective bargaining, and of speaking through representatives of their own selection. Neither class, however, should at any time nor in any circumstances take action, that will put in jeopardy the public welfare.

Resort to strikes and lockouts which endanger the health or lives of the people is an unsatisfactory device for determining disputes, and the Democratic Party pledges itself to contrive, if possible, and put into effective operation a fair and comprehensive method of composing differences of this nature. In private industrial disputes we are opposed to compulsory arbitration as a method plausible in theory but a failure in fact.

With respect to government service, we hold distinctly that the rights of the people are paramount to the right to strike.

High Cost of Living

We pledge ourselves to earnest and consistent attack upon the high cost of living by rigorous avoidance of further inflation in our government borrowing, by courageous and intelligent deflation of over-expanded credit and currency, by encouragement of heightened production of goods and services, by prevention of unreasonable profits, by exercise of public economy and stimulation of private thrift and by revision of war-imposed taxes unsuited to peace time economy.

The simple truth is that the high cost of living can only be remedied by increased production, strict government economy and a relentless pursuit of those who take advantage of post-war conditions and are demanding and receiving outrageous profits. We pledge the Democratic Party to a policy of strict economy in Government expenditures and to the enactment and enforcement of such legislation as may be required to bring profiteers before the bar of criminal justice.

Taxation

The whole fiscal policy of the government must be deeply influenced by the necessity of meeting obligations in excess of \$5,000,000,000 which mature in 1923. But sound policy equally demands the early accomplishment of that real reduction of the tax burden which may be achieved by substituting simple for complex tax laws.

We demand prompt action by the next Congress for a complete survey of existing taxes and their modification and simplification, with a view to secure greater equity and justice in tax burden and improvement in administration.

Merchant Marine

The national defense and our foreign commerce require a merchant marine of the best type of modern ships flying the American flag, manned by American seamen, owned by private capital and operated by private energy. We indorse the sound legislation recently enacted by the Republican Congress that will insure the promotion and maintenance of the American merchant marine. We favor the application of the workmen's compensation act to the merchant marine. We recommend that all ships engaged in coastwise trade and all vessels of the American merchant marine shall pass through the Panama Canal without premium of tolls.

We desire to congratulate the American people upon the rebirth of our merchant marine which once more maintains its former place in the world. It was under a Democratic administration that this was accomplished after seventy years of indifference and neglect, thirteen million tons having been constructed since the act was passed in 1916. We pledge the policy of our party to the continued growth of our merchant marine under proper legislation, so that American products will be carried to all ports of the world by vessels built in American yards, flying the American flag.

Republican Platform

The Tariff

The Republican Party reaffirms its belief in the protective principle, and pledges itself to a revision of the tariff as soon as conditions shall make it necessary for the preservation of the home market for American labor, agriculture and industry.

Immigration

Justice to the foreigners and to ourselves demands provision for the guidance, protection and better economic distribution of our alien population. To facilitate government supervision all aliens should be required to register annually until they become naturalized. The existing policy of the United States for the practical exclusion of Asiatic immigrants is sound and should be maintained.

Government Expenditures

A Republican Congress reduced the estimates submitted by the Administration for the fiscal year 1920 almost three billion dollars and for the fiscal year 1921 over a billion and a quarter dollars. Greater economies could have been effected had it not been for the stubborn refusal of the Administration to cooperate with Congress in an economy program. As an example of the failure to retrench, which has characterized the post-war policy of the Administration, we cite the fact that, not including the War and Navy departments, the executive departments and other establishments at Washington actually record an increase subsequent to the armistice of 2,184 employees.

Agricultural Interests

The crux of the present agricultural condition lies in prices, labor and credit. The Republican party believes that this condition can be improved by practical and adequate farm representation in the appointment of governmental officials and commissions; the right to form cooperative associations for marketing their products, and protection against discrimination; the scientific study of agricultural prices and farm production costs at home and abroad, with a view to reducing the frequency of abnormal fluctuations.

The Federal farm loan act should be so administered as to facilitate the acquisition of farm land by those desiring to become owners and proprietors.

Federal Trade Commission

We approve in general the existing Federal legislation against monopoly and combinations in restraint of trade, but, since the known certainty of a law is the safest of all, we advocate such amendment as will provide American business men with better means of determining in advance whether a proposed combination is or is not unlawful. The Federal Trade Commission under a Democratic Administration has not accomplished the purpose for which it was created.

The Railroads

We are opposed to government ownership and operation or employee operation of the railroads. In the view of the conditions prevailing in the country the expenditures of the last two years and the conclusions which may be fairly drawn from an observation of the transportation service both for the present and future can be furnished more certainly, economically and efficiently through private ownership and operation under proper regulation and control.

We indorse the transportation act of 1920 enacted by the Republican Congress as a most conservative legislative achievement.

Democratic Platform

We re-affirm the traditional policy of the Democratic Party in favor of a tariff for revenue only and to confirm the policy of basing tariff revisions upon the intelligent research of a non-partisan commission, rather than upon the demands of selfish interests, temporarily held in abeyance.

The policy of the United States with reference to the non-admission of Asiatic immigrants is a true expression of the judgment of our people, and to the several States whose geographical situation or internal conditions make this policy and the enforcement of the laws enacted pursuant thereto of particular concern, we pledge our support.

Claiming to have effected great economies in Government expenditures, the Republican Party cannot show the reduction of one dollar in taxation as a corollary of this false pretense. In contrast, the last Democratic Congress enacted legislation reducing taxes from \$8,000,000,000 designed to be raised, to \$6,000,000,000 for the first year after the armistice and to \$4,000,000,000 thereafter; and there the total is left undiminished by our political adversaries. Two years after the armistice day a Republican Congress provides for expending the stupendous sum of \$5,403,390,327.30.

Not only did the Democratic Party put into effect a great farm loan system of land mortgage banks, but it passed the Smith-Lever Agricultural Extension act, carrying to every farmer in every section of the country, through the medium of trained experts and by demonstration farms, the practical knowledge acquired by the Federal Agricultural Department in all things relating to agriculture, horticulture and animal life; it established the Bureau of Markets, the Bureau of Farm Management, and passed the Cotton Futures act, the Grain Grades bill, the Co-operative Farm Administration act, and the Federal Warehouse act.

The Democratic Party heartily indorses the creation and work of the Federal Trade Commission in establishing a fair field for competitive business, free from restraints of trade and monopoly, and recommends amplification of the statutes governing its activities so as to grant it authority to prevent the unfair use of patents in restraint of trade.

The President's recommendation of return to private ownership gave the Republican majority a full year in which to enact the necessary legislation. The House took six months to formulate its ideas and another six months was consumed by the Republican Senate in equally vague debate. As a consequence the Esch-Cummins bill went to the President in the closing hours of Congress, and he was forced to a choice between the chaos of a veto and acquiescence in the measure submitted, however grave may have been his objections to it.

Republican Platform

Postal Service

We condemn the present Administration for its destruction of the efficiency of the postal service and the telegraph and telephone service when controlled by the government and for its failure to properly compensate employees whose expert knowledge is essential to the proper conduct of the affairs of the postal service. We commend the Republican Congress for the enactment of legislation increasing the pay of postal employees, who up to that time were the poorest paid in the government service.

League of Nations

We favor a liberal and generous foreign policy founded upon definite moral and political principles, characterized by a clear understanding of and a firm adherence to our own rights and unflinching respect for the rights of others. We should afford full and adequate protection to the life, liberty and property and all international rights of every American citizen and should require a proper respect for the American flag; but we should be equally careful to manifest a just regard for the rights of other nations.

A scrupulous observance of our international engagements when lawfully assumed is essential to our own honor and self-respect and the respect of other nations. Subject to a due regard for our international obligations, we should leave our country free to develop its civilization along lines most conducive to the happiness and welfare of the people, and to cast its influence on the side of justice and right should occasion require.

Democratic Platform

The efficiency of the Post Office Department has been vindicated against a malicious and designing assault by the efficiency of its operation. Its record refutes its assailants. Their voices are silenced and their charges have collapsed. We commend the work of the joint commission on the reclassification of salaries of postal employees, recently concluded, which commission was created by a Democratic Administration.

The Democratic Party favors the League of Nations as the surest, if not the only practicable means of maintaining the permanent peace of the world and terminating the insufferable burden of great military and naval establishments. It was for this that America broke away from traditional isolation and spent her blood and treasure to crush a colossal scheme of conquest. It was upon this basis that the President of the United States in prearrangement with our Allies, consented to a suspension of hostilities against the Imperial German Government; the armistice was granted and a treaty of peace negotiated upon the definite assurance to Germany, as well as to the powers pitted against Germany, that "a general association of nations must be formed, under specific covenants, for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small States alike."

Manufacturers Demand Sales Tax and Laws Limiting Labor Strikes

The principles which the National Association of Manufacturers laid before the Resolutions Committees of the Republican and Democratic Conventions contained the consensus of opinion of the 6,000 members of the Association. Following a preamble in which, among other things, the fundamentals of the republic are set forth, productive industry's platform comprises nine planks, summarized as follows:

Government and Industry.—It is not the function of our Government to own or operate industry but to protect and encourage its legitimate development under private ownership and management. Business men should be able to ascertain in advance whether their contemplated conduct or practices are permissible or forbidden.

Regulations of Combinations.—Every association, whether of employers or employees, must be equally subject to public authority and legally answerable for its own conduct and that of its agents. The right to strike or lock out, which is merely an exercise of the right to act in combination, must be defined and limited wherever it conflicts with the community's paramount right of self-preservation.

Private Employment Relations.—It is the duty of the Government to protect each person in his liberty to select and pursue any lawful occupation without molestation, freely to further his interests by legitimate agreements and to be secure in the reward of his efforts.

Taxation and Finance.—The excess profits tax is a misnomer; it continually inspires extravagant business expenditures. Its repeal and the substitution for it of a tax on gross sales of goods and merchandise would serve the public interest.

Transportation.—We favor the development of a definite and constructive plan of national transportation, interrelating the railroads, waterways and hard surfaced roads.

Immigration.—We should supervise the distribution of the immigrant through systematized official and private cooperation that the needs of the nation may be met.

Merchant Marine.—Successful commerce and national security require an adequate privately owned and operated American merchant marine composed of ships built in American yards, of American material and owned by Americans and sailing without handicap under the national flag.

Foreign Trade.—We must by every means facilitate and not discourage foreign trade. We favor a definite liberal policy toward our allies in the great war with respect to the payment of their indebtedness to us, to the end that there may be a prompt re-establishment of foreign trade exchange and trade conditions on a sound basis.

War Bonus.—Generous provision should be made for dependents of those who died for their country; speedy and adequate relief should be provided for those in whole or part physically incapacitated for military service and for their dependents. While favoring reasonable government assistance in the case of proven direct loss incurred through military service in individual cases when applied for, we consider the general and indiscriminate distribution of a cash bonus unjustifiable.

The National Association is not out and out against the League of Nations, but favors a considerably modified form, one that will be 100 per cent American.

**RULES FOR DYE AND DRUG IMPORTS
REVISED BY THE WAR TRADE BOARD****Synthetic Organic Chemicals and Drugs of German
Origin Not Admitted If Obtainable In This Country
—Importations of German Dyes Under Strict Control
(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)**

Washington, D. C., July, 19.—The War Trade Board Section of the State Department has issued revised regulations on imports which have been subject to War Trade Board ruling 825, dated August 15, 1919. As revised, the regulations now permit importations from all countries, without individual import licenses of all commodities, excepting synthetic organic drugs, synthetic organic chemicals, dyestuffs, products derived directly or indirectly from coal tar, including crude and intermediate products and mixtures and compounds of such products, for importation of which commodities individual import licenses will continue to be required. The full text of the ruling follows:

"The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces that general import license PBF 37 (War Trade Board ruling 825, issued August 15, 1919) as revised and extended now permits the importation into the United States from all countries of the world without individual import licenses of all commodities excepting synthetic organic drugs, synthetic organic chemicals, dyestuffs, products derived directly or indirectly from coal tar, including crude and intermediate products and mixtures and compounds of such products for the importation of which commodities individual import license will continue to be required.

"All applications for licenses must be made in triplicate on form M provided for the purpose.

Dyestuffs from Germany

"Licenses for importation of dyestuffs of German origin, similar kinds or satisfactory substitutes of which are unobtainable in the United States on reasonable terms as to price, quality and delivery, may be granted in limited quantities for use of consumers to meet their own special manufacturing requirements in conformity with special rules and requirements as follows:

"A letter stating clearly the requirements must accompany application for license. Allocation certificates must be secured from the War Trade Board section. On request special forms will be furnished for application for allocation certificates, which, when granted, will entitle the consumer, on import application therefor, to the War Trade Board section, to licenses for the importation of such German dyestuffs as may be enumerated on the allocation certificates. Such certificates must be transmitted to the War Trade Board section with completed import applications for licenses in order to receive attention.

"Allocation certificates may be, at option of the consumer, indorsed over to an importer or other person to accomplish such importations, in which case the indorsee should complete and transmit import application by corresponding allocation certificates to the War Trade Board section.

Dyestuffs of Non-Enemy Make

"Import applications (Form M) for licenses for importation of dyestuffs and for intermediates entering into manufacture of dyestuffs of non-enemy manufacture must be confined to quantities not in excess of six months' manufacturing requirements and must be accompanied by affidavits or signed statements from ultimate consumers to the effect that the dyes, indicating them in the quantities asked for, are not in excess of their manufacturing requirements for a period not exceeding six months from date of receipt and

agreeing to notify the War Trade Board section of the date of their receipt. In completing import applications for licenses definite information must be furnished showing the name of the country in which produced and name and address of producer in order to have applications receive attention.

Synthetic Chemicals from Germany

"Licenses are not being granted for importation into the United States or its possessions of synthetic organic drugs or synthetic organic chemicals of German origin, if the same drugs or chemicals, or satisfactory substitutes are obtainable in sufficient quantities from domestic sources on reasonable terms as to price, quality and delivery to supply domestic requirements. Accordingly, applications for licenses for importation of such commodities from Germany or of German make, must show the chemical as well as the trade name, or the chemical character or composition, as may be of each article together with all other information available which will serve to aid in its identification, including the statement that the article or a satisfactory substitute for the purpose is unobtainable in the United States, or if obtainable, is unobtainable either in sufficient quantities or in required quality, or at reasonable terms of delivery; further, that the quantity asked for is not in excess of six months' requirements for domestic consumption. Quantities of these commodities for consumption in manufacturing plants must be accompanied by affidavits or signed statements from the ultimate consumers along the lines indicated. Appropriate statements in accordance with the foregoing from three or more reputable physicians should accompany import applications for licenses for importation of drugs and medicines of German origin.

Chemicals from Non-Enemy Sources

"On receipt of import application (Form M) accompanied by appropriate statements that the quantities are not in excess of six months' requirements for their own use or for purposes of sale to the trade, consideration will be given the matter of granting licenses for the importation, in limited quantities aforesaid, of synthetic organic drugs and synthetic organic chemicals of non-enemy make. Definite information must be given in the import application showing the name of country in which the drugs or chemicals are produced and name of the producer abroad, together with the statement that no part of the goods are of German make or origin.

Must Obtain License First

"Licenses for importation of controlled commodities should always be obtained in advance of placing orders, and failure so to do cannot be accepted as a valid reason for granting licenses for the importation of any such commodities through any waiver of the rules and regulations governing such importations.

Native Drugs and Chemicals

"Native drugs and chemicals in their earthy state as mined or grown and which have been subjected to no chemical treatment whatever, may now be imported into the United States from any country in the world without a license, the same as before the war, and no formalities are now necessary with the War Trade Board section in connection with the importation of such commodities."

The opium remaining in warehouse June 1 amounted to 576,365 pounds. The withdrawals for export in May amounted to 18,891 pounds. The balance from April was 149,309 pounds.

Trade Notes and Personals

A chemical laboratory is to be built by the University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y., at a cost of \$300,000.

The Texas Sulphur Co. has just completed its agricultural sulphur plant at El Paso at a cost of \$150,000.

The National Lead Co. is to build a four-story factory, 50x100 feet, on Marshall street, Brooklyn, at a cost of \$110,000.

The Glidden Co., of Cleveland, O., has bought the lithopone plant of the Chemical Pigments Corporation at St. Helena, Maryland.

B. F. Mechling, director of Mechling Brothers, manufacturers of heavy chemicals, Camden, N. J., died recently at Philadelphia, at the age of 73.

The Arthur R. Maas Laboratories, Los Angeles, Cal., has issued a pamphlet on chemistry to post the trade regarding their business. Arthur R. Maas is president and E. L. Campbell, chief chemist.

H. H. Harwood, for three years with Rogers Brown & Co., at Seattle, Wash., has resigned to engage in the importing and exporting business on his own account. He will specialize on Oriental oils.

Articles of incorporation of the Great Northern Quick-silver Mines Co. have been filed at San Francisco, with capital of \$600,000. The directors are J. W. Flannery, H. A. McKenzie, W. A. Hutton, H. J. Griffin and Ida Johnson.

Dr. J. Takamine, of New York, was chairman of the committee who welcomed the officers and men of the Japanese battle cruiser Kasuga which arrived at New York, last week. Speaking in Japanese Dr. Takamine presented a silver loving cup.

Consul General Scidmore, Tokyo, reports that samples imported into Japan for the purpose of collecting orders are exempted from import duty, provided they are re-exported within one year, and that a security corresponding to the amount of the duty be deposited at the time of importation.

The Hawaiian branch of the California Packing Co. will begin the manufacture of fuel alcohol at Honolulu early in July, using pineapple waste as a source of supply. The Foster process adopted by the Maui Agricultural Co. will be employed. Production will be limited at first to a quantity sufficient to supply the company's own motor vehicles.

Major Frank L. McCartney, formerly manager of the New York branch of the Monsanto Chemical Works, is now general sales manager of the company and connected with the main offices in St. Louis. The New York branch is in charge of H. G. Gunther, office manager, and W. S. Goff, manager of sales for the New York district.

The munitions plant erected at Sauza, Lower California, Mexico, in 1918 for the manufacture of nitrogen from kelp, has been acquired by the Maritima Empacadora and the plant remodeled and made ready for operation as a fertilizer reduction factory utilizing fish. The management is offering \$10 a ton for all kinds of fish and will ship the edible varieties to California markets, making fertilizer from others. The plant has a daily capacity of 150 tons of fish a day.

GERANIUM AND LAVENDER OILS NOT SCARCE IN FRENCH MARKETS

Speculative Activity Responsible for Abnormal Prices Says W. E. Burns, Recently Returned From Europe—Very Little Neroli and No Violet as Result of Short Crops

The flower oil producing centers of France are at present passing through an orgy of speculation as a result of the attempts of flower growers and essential oil producers to drive prices skyward, which may eventually mean the loss of the now practically monopolized industry to the south of France, was the expressed opinion of Warren E. Burns, vice president of the Compagnie Morana, who recently returned from a business trip through Europe. The efforts of everybody connected with the French industry to force prices to the very highest notch possible has been effective in driving foreign consuming interests, particularly American firms, out of the market. They have very effectually brought down the prices in several instances by simply refusing to treat with the producers until the figures were brought within reasonable limits.

Contrary to the shortage talk which has been spread broadcast throughout American markets, there is no scarcity of either geranium or lavender flowers. Plenty of oil is to be had also in the growing districts. The short crop propaganda was merely a part of the scheme of speculators to corner the entire supply and hold it for the sky-high prices which they knew it might be possible to obtain. The withdrawal of several American houses from the geranium oil market in France succeeded in bringing the price from 275 francs per kilo down to 180 for Bourbon oil late in May. The producers and speculators at one time last month held African oil as high as 320@350 francs per kilo which likewise elicited little interest among American buyers.

Pure neroli was practically unobtainable in France, according to Mr. Burns, small lots which did change hands bringing between 7,500 and 8,000 francs per kilo. At the same time, 95 per cent of the neroli shipped here is not only being adulterated but badly adulterated. The production of violet flowers was nil. For this reason there will be practically no natural violet products offered during the present year except stock held over from the production of 1919. The little that has been produced this year will be sold at fabulous prices. 120,000 francs per kilo has been asked and obtained in Grasse for an absolute violet flower essence.

In speaking of orange and jasmin flower crops and prices, Mr. Burns said:

"We have found upon careful investigation that in some instances this shortage in production was more apparent than real. Take, for instance, the production of orange flowers products. It will be almost impossible for the American perfumer to obtain what he needs of this article during the coming year. The supply of orange flowers was plentiful, but through arrangements with friendly producing houses in Grasse certain large Paris houses of perfumery were able to purchase practically the entire production of orange flowers. Our supply of products made from these orange flowers will for that reason be somewhat curtailed, but we will have some for our friends.

The same methods will be used by certain Paris perfumers to obtain a monopoly upon the production of jasmin flowers during the coming crop. We have taken steps for the benefit of the trade to prevent this as far as possible without permitting our efforts in this direction to drive up prices to an unreasonable figure.

(Concluded on Page 131)

EXPOSITION SPEAKERS AND THEIR TOPICS

Chemical engineering, fuel economy, industrial management, and the handling of materials will be features of the Chemical Exposition in September, and papers will be read on these subjects by men well-known in each line of work. The Chemical Engineering programme will include papers by A. Hough and Wallace Savage on "Construction of Horizontal Stills"; Thomas W. Pritchard on "New Method of Destructive Distillation"; and W. D. Richardson on "Corrosion and Galvanic Action in the Industries."

Many important topics will be treated upon when the fuel economy division holds its session. Among the papers to be read will be one on "Fluid Heat Transmission," by A. B. McKechnie, Parks-Cramer Co.; one on "Refractory Cement; Life Insurance for a Furnace," F. W. Reisman, Quigley Furnace Specialties Co.; another on "Producer Gas and the Modern Mechanical Producers," by W. B. Chapman, Chapman Engineering Co.; and one on "Preventing Conduction and Radiation Heat Waste," by S. L. Barnes, Armstrong Cork Co. W. O. Rankin, of Quigley Furnace Specialties Co., will talk on "Powdered Coal" and there will also be an address by Conrad Dressler, of the American Dressler Tunnel Kilns.

The speakers at the industrial management symposium will include Harrington Emerson, on "Ultra Analysis of Costs"; H. E. Howe, of the National Research Council of Washington, on "Research in Industrial Conservation"; H. A. Ernst of the Barrett Co., New York, and Grinnell Jones, of the technical staff of the U. S. Tariff Commission.

The speakers for the material handling programme have not yet been announced, but F. G. Anderson, with a paper on "Chain Belt Transmission," will be among those who will occupy the rostrum for a time.

Moving pictures have played a big part in previous chemical expositions but this year there will be a series of films which will far surpass anything before attempted. The majority of these are absolutely new, in fact some are still in the process of making. In the U. S. Chemical Industries Series are included "The Story of Sulphuric Acid," General Chemical Co.; "A New Chemical Industry—Leather from Sea-Fish," Ocean Leather Co. (Ford Educational Film Co.); "Perfumes for the World," Antoine Chiris Co.; "Modern Coke and Gas Manufacture," The Koppers Co.; "The Story of Petroleum Oil," Standard Oil Co., N. J.; "The Asphalt Paving Industry," Barber Asphalt Paving Co., and "Colloidal Movement in Asphalt," Barber Asphalt Paving Co.

Imports at San Francisco, during the first week of July included the following: On the schooner Mindanao, from Apia, for Atkins, Kröll & Co., 643 tons of copra; on the schooner John A. Campbell, from Tawata, to Burns, Philp & Co., 500 tons of copra; on the steamer Florence Olson, from Arica, via Salina Cruz, to Oliver J. Olson, 400 tons of oilcake; on the steamer West Caddoa, from Hongkong, 460 bales of wolframite and 28 barrels of shellac; on the steamer Santa Cruz, from Colombo, Calcutta and Singapore, 959 barrels of saltpeter, 1,948 bags of bonemeal and 255 bags of spices; on the steamer Tjikembang, from Sourabaya, 20 cases of cocoa powder, 41,868 bags of copra cake, 200 bags of gum damar, 18 packages of mace, 89 packages of nutmegs and 1,312 barrels of coconut oil, and on the steamer Nanking, from Hongkong, 375 packages of wood oil.

G. W. Heinrich, of the Heinrich Chemical Company, Minneapolis, Minn., was a recent visitor at San Francisco.

Business Brevities

The Cyco Proprietary Medicine Co., of Chicago, 305 W. Washington st., has been elected a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

The Hymata Chemical Co., Hartford, Conn., has filed notice of organization to manufacture chemical products. Anthony Loprate heads the company.

The Mitchell-Rand Co., 18 Vesey st., New York, manufacturer of insulating specialties and waterproofing products, has increased its capital to \$205,000.

The Birmingham Graphite Co., of Slidell, La., is to erect a plant for the manufacture of ferro mastic, asphalt, graphite, paint, and paint oils.

The Procter & Gamble Distributing Co. is selling the soap products of the Cincinnati factories direct to the retail trade, cutting out the wholesale houses.

Consul General Skinner has cabled from London that Rex powder has been added to the list of industrial explosives which may be exported from England without a license from the Privy Council.

The R. M. Chemical Mfg. Corporation, recently incorporated under the laws of Delaware, has a factory in Long Island City. Francis A. Imandt is president. The company is capitalized at \$1,000,000.

The plant of the National Chemical Company at 528 South Alameda street, Los Angeles, Cal., was destroyed by fire on June 30, with an estimated loss of \$125,000. It is believed that the fire was of incendiary origin.

L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., of New York, manufacturers of concrete and wood preservatives, have opened a branch office at 77 O'Farrell street, San Francisco, in charge of Samuel Jacobs, who has the assistance of I. Silberstein in covering the local territory.

A telegram from Trade Commissioner C. H. Cunningham, Mexico City, July 6, 1920, states that there will be increases in the Mexican import duties on sulphur and chemicals, effective immediately. More detailed information is being forwarded to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

George L. Logan, United States Consul at Penang, Straits Settlements, arrived at San Francisco, recently on leave of absence and brought with him an interesting exhibit of the products of the island, including rubber, tin, rubber seed oil, tapioca, patchouli, copra and other raw products that are exported in considerable quantities.

The West Virginia Glass Mfg. Co., Huntington, W. Va., has invested about \$500,000 in plant; the buildings include a 350x80-foot main structure of brick and steel with three other buildings, each 220x50 feet. One and a half miles of siding is being laid, a 500x30-foot loading platform of concrete is under construction and the buildings have open wooden ends to permit of additional units.

The Dicks-David Company, 299 Broadway, has increased its holdings on North Moore Street by the purchase of the two properties at 17 North Moore Street, a four-story building on the northwest corner of Varick Street, and 23 North Moore, a vacant plot about 44 feet west of Varick Street. These plots adjoin the properties at 19 and 21 purchased in March by the same company. The entire plot, 87x75, will be improved for the occupancy of the new owner.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	10	11	Heyden Chem.	5	6
Aetna Expl., pf.	67	68	H'k Electro.	65	70
Air Reduction	44	45	H'k Electro. pf.	70	75
Am. Ag. Ch.	85	86	*Int. Agricult.	24	25
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf.	86	90	*Int. Agricult. pf.	84	86
Am. Chiclé	40	41	*Int. Nickel.	17	18
Am. Chiclé, pf.	63	64	*Int. Nickel, pf.	82	84
Am. Cot. Oil.	42	44	*Int. Salt.	58	60
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	80	81	K. Solvay.	80	110
Am. Cyan.	37	38	*Matheson Alk.	81	40
Am. Cyan., pf.	57	60	Merck & Co., pf.	88	94
*Am. Druggists S.	11	12	Merrimac.	79	81
Am. Glue	40	45	Mulford Co.	53	56
Am. Glue, pf.	65	70	Mutual Co.	150	..
Am. Linseed	79	80	*Nat. A. & C.	80	81
*Am. Linseed, pf.	90	12	*Nat. A. & C., pf.	93	94
*Am. Malt	32	36	*National Lead	78	80
Amer. Zinc	14	15	N. J. Zinc.	105	198
Amer. Zinc, pf.	47	50	Ning. A. pf.	95	100
Atlas Powder	160	170	Parke, Davis & Co.	117	118
Atlas Powd., pf.	78	82	Penn. Salt.	75	76
*Barrett Co.	142	143	Procter & Gamble.	676	695
*Barrett Co., pf.	100	110	Procter & Gam., pf.	101	101 1/2
British Am. Chem.	6	7	Rollin Ch.	50	60
Butterworth Ind.	33	35	Rol. Ch., pf.	80	90
By. Prod. ....	..	97	Royal Baking Po.	120	125
Carborundum	133 1/2	135 1/2	Royal Bak. Po., pf.	80	82
Carborundum, pf.	115 1/2	116	Semet S.	160	175
Casein Co.	47	53	Sherwin-Williams	520	540
Celluloid Co.	135	145	Solv. Proc. ....	..	180
Celluloid, pf. ....	..	..	Stand. Ch.	90	100
*Corn Products	92	93	Swan & Finch.	60	80
*Corn Products, pf.	104	105	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	10	11
Davison Chem.	39	40	Tex. Gulf, Sul.	15 1/2	15 1/2
Dow Chem.	230	235	Union Carbide	65	66
Dow Ch., pf.	103	108	Union Sulphur ....	..	115
Du Pont	275	285	*Un. Drug.	111	115
Du Pont, debts.	7	10	*Un. Drug, 1st pf.	45	46
Du Pont, Co., pf.	9	10	*Un. Dyewood.	55	57
Freeport, Tex., Sul.	22	23	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	94	96
Freeport, Tex., Sul. pf.	91	93	U. S. Gypsum. ....	..	..
*Gen. Chem.	160	170	*U. S. Indus. Al.	89	90
*Gen. Chem., pf.	92	95	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf.	92	97
Grasselli	162	175	*Va.-Car. Ch.	75	76
Hercules, Powder	215	222	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	105	107
Hercules, Powd., pf.	75	75	*V. Vivaudou	18	19

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

The Atlas Powder Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 2 on shares of record July 20.

Philip D. Elliott has been appointed permanent receiver by Vice-Chancellor Backes, New Jersey, for the Hanson-Jenks Co., 64 Forest street, Orange N. J., manufacturer of toilet preparations. The company is said to have liabilities totaling \$50,000.

The American Chiclé Co. announces a new issue of 82,500 shares of common stock at \$40 per share. It is said that the company's gross business is now over 350 per cent greater than when the present management took control in March, 1916, while earnings available for the common stock have increased over 250 per cent, compared with 1915. Average net earnings for the last ten years, available for common stock, after taxes, interest charges and preferred dividends, have amounted to \$1,082,393, or \$6.66 per share on 162,500 shares, while for the year ended December 31, 1919, they have amounted to \$1,419,745, or \$8.73 per share. The company states that it intends to continue dividends at the recent rate of \$4 a share on the increased capital.

There were reports on Friday that plans for a merger of several big chemical companies were nearing completion, says the "New York Times." The companies which have been mentioned in this connection are General Chemical, Barrett Company and National Aniline and Chemical. Semet-Solvay, another large chemical company, has been associated with the consolidation plans in recent gossip in the financial district. Thus far there is nothing official on which to base a prediction of merger. However, none of the companies have taken the trouble to deny that a big merger is in contemplation. It is said that there has been some readjustment of the price at which the various companies will take part in the consolidation if it is completed. This was one of the stumbling blocks in the negotiations rumored about two weeks ago.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS AIDS OFFICIALS
IN CATCHING PLATINUM THIEVES

Dr. E. Wicher's Intelligent Work for United States Bureau of Standards Clears Up Mystery of Sponge Platinum Recovered in New York—Was Stolen from Old Hickory Powder Plant in Tennessee

The U. S. Bureau of Standards, as well as industrial plants and universities, have been much hampered by the losses of platinum, worth intrinsically four times its weight in gold, to say nothing of its importance in scientific work. Robert E. Carter and Joseph Fredericks, who were arrested last April while attempting to dispose of 280 troy ounces of platinum "sponge," the porous state of the metal, had left small lots with two different firms who, having circulars concerning various thefts, notified the authorities. The remainder of the sponge was found in two rubber hot water bottles, which the accused men had been carrying in a satchel.

The Bureau assigned Dr. E. Wichers of its staff, a member of the American Chemical Society, to assist the United States Attorney General and the Department of Justice. Dr. Wichers concluded that there must have been still larger losses than had been reported, judging by the amount of the element in the possession of the prisoners. The Bureau itself last March had lost 73 ounces in the form of laboratory ware and valued at nearly \$11,000, while in December, 1919, the Roessler & Hasslacher Company, of Perth Amboy, had missed \$5,000 worth of the metal in the form of sponge. The Universities of Missouri and of Louisiana had complained of platinum thefts also. But the grand total was less than the amount found in the luggage of the suspected men.

Chemical analysis indicated that the seized supply had come neither from the New Jersey plant nor from the laboratory of the Bureau of Standards. The government agents did not believe the story of Carter, that he and another man named "Brooks" had obtained the metal by placer mining about one hundred miles north of Parry Sound, Ontario, because there had never been any of it found there and the whole annual output of platinum from Canada does not exceed twenty-five troy ounces. In its quality, the captured consignment closely resembled the stocks at the War Department plant at Nitro, West Virginia, where the inventory showed there should be 5,800 ounces of sponge, and also the stock of 13,800 ounces at a government military plant at Jacksonville, Tenn. As some of the platinum at Nitro was known to contain a large percentage of palladium, that in the satchel seemed to have come from Jacksonville.

Then came the arrest of H. E. Crone, a chemist at the Old Hickory Powder Plant at Jacksonville, Tenn., and through a letter to Carter, who was in the Tomb, New York, it was learned that Carter had worked in the Old Hickory plant. Confessions followed, and an investigation at the Old Hickory plant developed that in 86 cans in the safe at Old Hickory was a substance supposed to be platinum, which on examination proved to be a mixture of mercury with ordinary moist dirt. It is alleged that the pirates had plotted to substitute lead filings for the 25 ounces of abstracted platinum in each can, and to market their loot at \$100 an ounce, or \$2,500 a can. This scheme, he said, was too tedious and later was abandoned in favor of the use of mercury and dirt.

H. G. Kogan is now manager of the Fulton Chemical Co., 207 Water street, New York, dealers in chemicals, colors, drugs and oils.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Page 147

PRODUCERS HOLD PRICES FIRM

Second Hands at Variance With Manufacturers on Prices of Acetic and Sulphuric Acids—Coal Shortage Likely to Affect Production—Sodium Hyposulphite and Lead Acetate Higher

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Lead Acetate, 1c lb.	Sodium Hyposulphite, ¼c lb.
	Sodium Sulphate, 20c cwt.
Declined	
Ammonium Sulphate, ¼c lb.	Bleaching Powder, ¼c lb.
Arsenic White, ½c lb.	Strontium Nitrate, 2c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial.....lb.	\$ 14	\$ 14	\$ 17	\$ 11½
Sulphuric Acid, 66 deg.....ton	22.00	22.00	22.00	17.00
Bleaching Powder Works.....100 lbs.	5.75	6.00	5.50	2.00
Copper Sulphate.....100 lbs.	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.00
Potash, Caustic.....lb.	.30	.30	.28	.25
Salt peter, gran.....lb.	.15	.15	.14	.15
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.....100 lbs.	3.25	3.25	3.50	1.90
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	6.25	6.25	6.50	3.25
Potassium Bichromate.....lb.	.34	.34	.44	.21½
Average.....	5.160	5.190	5.200	3.653

Trading in heavy chemicals during the week has been limited although somewhat better than that noticed for the past few weeks. Manufacturers are holding firm with a tendency to higher prices on account of the coal shortages in most producing centers as well as increased costs in other directions. Some pressure has developed in second hand holdings of several items and offers of these are heard at declining prices. Buyers however are showing little interest in these distressed lots and are continuing to limit purchases in the hope of a general sweeping decline. The rail situation is not improved with congestion bad in most centers and widespread talk of a general strike.

Producers have again advanced lead acetate, sodium hyposulphite and Glauber's salt. Lower prices are heard on distressed lots of strontium nitrate, and ammonium sulphate. Bleaching powder is easier and may be had at slightly lower figures than those recently prevailing. Producers and second hands are still at wide variance on acetic and sulphuric acids with demand on both limited.

Acid, Acetic—Producers prices have remained unchanged on both dilute and glacial acetic acid but offers from second hands show decided selling pressure. Producers' prices continue on the basis of \$8.00@\$8.75 per hundred for 56 per cent acid with glacial quoted as high as \$17.00 per hundred. Second hands are offering glacial as low as \$14.00 per hundred with firm bids as low as \$13.00 per hundred being acceptable in some cases. Reports as to the demand differ as widely as the quotations with producers finding a strong demand and second hands reporting little business even at their lower prices.

Acid, Mixed—Firm prices are being maintained on the strength of nitrate of soda and the coal shortages. Prices are around 12c per unit of nitric and 1¼c@1½c per unit of sulphuric.

Acid, Muratic—Business of fair proportions is being done with the car shortage and the freight congestion interfering materially. Prices from producers remain unchanged with second hands able to demand

a premium where spot delivery is possible. The price basis is \$3.25@\$3.50 per hundred for 20-degree strength.

Acid, Sulphuric—A wide variation continues between prices asked by producers and second hands. Selling pressure in the latter case is finding little business while producers are unwilling to shade their prices and state that they are finding it necessary to push plants to keep up with their demand. The producers' basis is \$22.00@\$23.00 per ton for 66-degree acid as against \$16.00@\$18.00 ton asked by second hand holders. The difference in quotations ranges from \$2.00 to \$6.00 per ton according to grade.

Ammonia Water—Producers are again able to offer and are quoting on the former basis of 8¾c@10¾c per pound for 26-degree ammonia. The market continues strong at these figures with offers still quite light.

Ammonium Chloride—Gray sal ammoniac is quoted at 13¼c@13½c per pound, white granulated at 15c@16c per pound and lump at 24c@26c per pound. The market is easy with a slight tendency to weakness. U. S. P. ammonium chloride is quoted at 25c@26c per pound.

Ammonium Sulphate—Pressure in second hands caused by offers of resale material from Japan has brought about a further decline in ammonium sulphate. Producers are out of the market for the time being with output sold well up. Sulphate in double bags was to be had during the week as low as \$6.00 per hundred with single bags quoted at \$5.75 per hundred. Business has been routine following the close of the fertilizer season.

Arsenic—White arsenic is slightly easier than last week with business possible as low as 15½c per pound. Quotations are around 16c@16½c per pound but the lower figure is possible. Red arsenic continues firm at 20c@21c per pound.

Barium Chloride—Quotations continue at \$160.00 per ton for domestic chloride with offers of imported for spot delivery quoted at \$150.00 per ton. The latter price is probably subject to some shading for firm business.

Bleaching Powder—The bleach market is slightly easier with business being done at about a quarter of a cent per pound lower than last week. Prices f. o. b. works as low as \$5.75@\$6.00 per hundred have been heard with f. a. s. offers as low as \$6.00 per hundred. Spot goods ex-store is held a little higher depending on seller.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Firm prices at the recently prevailing figures are named. Spot delivery ex-store is possible for good quantity at 13½c@14½c per pound with demand continuing strong.

Copperas—The market continues firm at \$3.50 per hundred for spot goods. Somewhat lower prices are named for shipment from works.

Fuller's Earth—Prices are heard as low as \$17.00 per ton for good grade earth with some holders asking as high as \$1.00@\$1.25 per hundred for spot barrels.

Lead Acetate—Producers have announced an advance of 1c per pound on all qualities of lead acetate. White crystals at 16c@16½c per pound is the new basis with broken cakes at 15½c@16c per pound and 15¾c@16c asked for granulated.

Lead Oxides—Litharge is quoted at $11\frac{3}{4}c@15\frac{1}{2}c$ per pound according to quantity. Offers of red lead are now based on $12\frac{1}{4}c@15\frac{1}{2}c$ per pound. Producers have little to offer.

Lithopone—The old price of 8c per pound is becoming more difficult and new business is being done at around $8\frac{1}{2}c@8\frac{3}{4}c$ per pound.

Potassium Bichromate—Business in second hands can be done at $34c@36c$ per pound with producers unable to figure on immediate deliveries. Some selling pressure is noted and it is probable that the quoted prices can be shaded to some extent.

Potassium Permanganate—Producers are well sold ahead and holders of spot stocks are demanding $80c@85c$ per pound where delivery is possible at all. Demand is good.

Soda Ash—Offerings of soda ash are a little better but no change in price has been noted. Light ash is held for $\$3.25@\3.50 per hundred and dense at $\$4.00@\4.50 per hundred. Producers are offering little.

Soda, Caustic—Trading in caustic has been desultory with prices virtually unchanged at their former levels. Quotations vary from $\$6.00$ to $\$6.75$ per hundred according to delivery and quantity. F. A. S. delivery may be had at the lower price of $\$6.00@\6.25 per hundred with the greater volume of business being done around $\$6.10$ per hundred.

Sodium Hyposulphite—Producers have again raised their prices and are now quoting crystals in barrels at $\$3.75@\4.25 per hundred. Granulated in barrels is around $\$4.00@\4.50 per hundred and in kegs is held at $\$4.25@\4.75 per hundred. Supplies are low with manufacturers sold well ahead.

Sodium Sulphate (Glauber's Salt)—Producers have raised their prices again and are now quoting $\$2.05@\2.50 per hundred according to quantity.

Strontium Nitrate—Offers are quite free as low as $15c@16c$ per pound. In some cases a marked selling pressure is noted.

Ernest K. Speiden, trustee in bankruptcy of the Raritan Chemical Works, is suing the officers of the company for sums of money collected by them from the company when it was on the verge of bankruptcy. Frank J. Cassidy and Willard E. Day are the defendants in the action which was brought in the Supreme Court.

Francis C. Brewster, who was employed by the Malinckrodt Chemical Works for eight years, has been appointed assistant to Wayne Cadwallader, manager of the chemical department of Theodore Revillon & Co., Inc., 111 Broadway, New York.

The Union Sulphur Co., has bought the four-story building at 56 West street, New York, and will erect an office building for its own occupancy. The plot is at the corner of Rector street opposite the site of The Barrett Co.'s new building.

W. S. Woodrow, who formerly represented the dye and chemical department of the Sherwin-Williams Co. in the east is dead. He was in the company's employ for twenty years.

The factory of the General Chemical Company of Chicago at 947 West Twenty-first street was partly destroyed by fire. The damage was estimated at approximately $\$30,000$.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY'S NEED OF ALCOHOL

The representatives of manufacturers associations who discussed the needs of industry for alcohol requested two changes in the regulations of the Treasury Department in order to remove the handicaps under which manufacturers are working. They asked:

First, the appointment of an official in each district who would be exclusively charged with the administration of the industrial alcohol provisions of the law.

Second, the appointment in each district of an advisory committee representing industries which used alcohol, to aid in ready service to concerns whose past records entitled them to such consideration. In making these requests, it was stated that the burden of administration under which the Internal Revenue Bureau had been laboring up to this time was well appreciated.

Dr. M. C. Whitaker, president of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., said in part:

"Inasmuch as I made a survey of the alcohol industry for the War Industries Board in 1917 and again in 1918," he said, "I took those figures as a basis and used them to show what has happened since the war. This is doubtless not all attributable to the prohibition movement, but it is a fact, nevertheless, which we must confront when it comes to considering the situation of the alcohol industry and its bearing upon the chemical industries in this country. We took all of the alcohol plants which were equipped with railroad facilities, tank storage, and real alcohol facilities and whose capacity was in excess of a thousand gallons per day, and totaled those up after finding out by investigation that they were in a position to produce alcohol for war purposes.

"From these figures we found that we had a daily alcohol-producing capacity of 658,576 wine gallons. Regarding that as 100 per cent, this is what happened: We now have left in operation in the United States of that class of plants 24, the daily productive capacity of which is 340,000 gallons, or 46 per cent of the World War capacity, and 22 plants of 150,000 gallons capacity which are not in operation, reasons for which I do not know.

"It is fair to assume that they would operate if they could; 23 per cent in that class. Six of our largest plants have been converted to other uses, a total of 119,000 gallons capacity, or 18 per cent, nine plants have been dismantled, or 12 per cent, so that, over all, we have lost 53 per cent of the productive capacity for industrial alcohol in this country since the war ended in 1918. The details of that statement are on the accompanying list and I have carried out as far as I could, the actual condition of those plants. Now, that is an extremely suggestive figure from the standpoint of industrial chemists. We cannot have any chemical industry unless we have alcohol."

Others who appealed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue were Dr. Charles H. Herty, Prof. R. H. McKee of Columbia University, R. C. Stofer, president of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association, S. L. Hilton of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Col. Amos Fries, chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, George W. Patterson, Government powder official, A. M. Spiehler, president of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, Dr. Samuel Isermann, representing the American Dye Institute; J. W. Bevans, of McKesson & Robbins; C. R. Downs, representing the American Chemical Society and the Farrett Company; H. J. Kaltenbach, vice-president of the Fleischmann Company; H. B. Thompson, general counsel for the Proprietary Association; J. P. McGovern, general counsel for the United States Industrial Alcohol Company; E. C. Brokmeyer, general counsel for the National Association of Retail Druggists; and C. M. Woodruff, representing Parke, Davis & Company.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 137-139

BUYING SHOWS NO IMPROVEMENT

Absence of A Real Quantity Demand Permits Accumulations to Grow—Prices Show Few Changes—Hydroquinone Higher—Bromides Weak—Thymol Lower

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Hydroquinone, 15c lb.	
Lycopodium, 25c lb.	
Glauber's Salt, 25c Cwt.	
Declined	
Camphor, Monobrom., 50c lb.	Resorcin, U.S.P., 25c lb.
Licorice Mass., U. S. P., 4c lb.	*Sodium Bromide 5c lb.
Powdered, 5c lb.	Thymol, 30c lb.
Potassium Bicar., U.S.P., 5c lb.	
*Potassium Bromide, 5c lb.	*Second Hands

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid	\$7.70	\$7.70	\$7.75	\$3.35
Acid Citric, resellers .....	.80	.80	.90	1.10
Calomel, American	1.58	1.58	1.88	1.67
Camphor, Jap., ref.	1.20	1.20	1.50	2.35
Caffeine Alkaloid	7.75	7.75	7.75	6.75
Iodine, Resublimed	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.25
Menthol	5.50	5.50	7.00	7.50
Morphine Sulphate	7.80	7.80	7.80	9.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst. ....	.95	.95	.95	.55
Quinine Sulph., Java. ....	.80	.80	.85	.85
Sodium Salicylate .....	.60	.60	.60	.45
Strychnine Sulphate	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.40
Average	4.19	2.79	2.96	3.08

Recovering from the lethargy into which the fine chemical market has fallen, showed little prospects judging from the small business which has been transacted during the week past. Although some dealers in other lines of medicinal products reported a slight improvement earlier in the week, the medicinal chemical group has remained inactive. Of course, there has been the usual run of small "hand-to-mouth" orders from out of town buyers but purchases in a large way have been practically nil. As compared to the condition of general shortage which was characteristic some months ago, to-day there are large accumulations of many products which holders are unable to move in spite of considerable price shading. The beginning of September is now predicted to see a marked improvement in business.

Manufacturers have advanced hydroquinone again. Glauber's salt is scarce and moves upward steadily. Little or no lycopodium is available on the spot. Prices for the bromides are dropping and resale material is offered far below manufacturers' quotations. Falling off in demand has eased potassium bicarbonate, U. S. P. Resorcin is easy. Thymol is cheaper on lack of demand. Camphor and menthol continue weak although unchanged in price. Citric acid shows little improvement in demand. Formaldehyde is easier on improved offerings. Quicksilver is firm and unchanged.

Acetanilid—Goods are available as low as 60c a pound for U. S. P. in barrels. Some manufacturers are doing 70c while others are holding to the 75c level. Resellers control the market and makers are getting little of the business. Demand is quiet.

Acid Citric—No change has been noted during the past week. Demand is meagre and confined principally to one and two keg lots. Some holders have expressed the opinions that they would be only too glad to get 80c a pound, duty paid, for their stocks and get out of the present market. It has narrowed down to a question of financial ability to carry the goods and some holders are weakening under the strain. With

the elimination of the weak selling element from this market, citric is liable to see a boost in price but as long as there are sellers willing to step in and unload at the first sign of stiffening, the market is bound to hold weak. Spot goods are selling in small routine lots at prices ranging from 80c up to 84c a pound, duty paid. Manufacturers have not changed their prices from the 84c level.

Acid Oxalic—Prices are steady and offerings still small. Crystals are in fair demand at 59c up to 61c as to quantity and seller. Powdered is held at 60c@62c.

Acid Tartaric—Supplies on the spot are large as a result of heavy importations which have not passed into consuming channels with the rapidity which has been expected. Spot crystals, duty paid, are to be had as low as 74c a pound while powdered can shade this level just a bit and do 73c. American manufacturers quote 76½c and 75½c respectively for crystals and powder.

Antipyrine—The spot market is covered by many offerings of antipyrine which are receiving little attention from the trade. Selling competition between various holders is keen and quite a battle of price shading is taking place. Spot goods are available as low as \$5.00 a pound although some holders claim to be asking up to \$5.50.

Aspirin—Manufacturers are asking 92c a pound for bulk acid in 100 pound lots. Outside hands are quoting 85c openly and for large lots this figure could undoubtedly be shaded.

Bay Rum—This item is steady and unchanged with a routine demand. Prices are apparently firm on a basis of \$3.60 a gallon for the raw material. Denatured with quinine, \$3.85 is asked for salicylic acid and for salicylic acid denaturing, \$3.65.

Bromides—Large accumulations of bromides on this market, both domestic and imported, are not finding a very ready sale at this time. Offers of foreign material for shipment are being made cheap as compared with the present American market. Domestic manufacturers continue to quote potassium bromide at 90c a pound for granular and 95c for crystal and for sodium bromide, they ask 85c. Resale material is going begging at 70c for all three.

Caffeine—The same tightness is noted in caffeine, as far as available supplies are concerned, although reports indicate that the demand during the past week has not been as great as heretofore. Manufacturers continue to quote \$7.75 a pound without offer, being far behind in deliveries still. Resale material is held around \$8.50 in most quarters although \$8.25 might possibly be done for a good sized lot. The raw material situation is not improved to any extent, a shortage of tea sweeping imports still handicapping manufacturers.

Camphor—Gum camphor has shown no variation from its former position of undisputed weakness. For shipment from Japan, it is understood that \$1.10 a pound c. i. f. has been made but finds few buyers here interested. For spot Japanese slabs, cases are quoted at \$1.20 a pound which possibly might be shaded for a quantity. American refiners continue to quote \$1.40 a pound for bulk gum in barrels and up to \$1.49 for tablets as to size. Chinese crude is held at 75c a

pound on the spot and at 70c for shipment. Reports indicate that three large chemical manufacturers will shortly be in a position to offer a synthetic camphor substitute in sufficient quantities for the manufacturing consumers. The headway which the synthetic product has made evidently, may change the ideas of the Monopoly Bureau as to price.

Owing to the recent sharp cuts in the prices of gum camphor manufacturers have reduced their quotations for the monobromated to \$3.50@3.55 a pound.

Formaldehyde—Larger offerings of formaldehyde combined with a simultaneous falling off in demand, have been effective in easing the price. Although no actual recession in the price of resale material has been noted, it is likely that a good sized firm bid would get the goods at cheaper figures than the 50c level now ruling. Makers still quote 40c a pound without offer.

Gelatin—Supplies are still very scarce and prices firm at the high levels recently established. Spot material is bringing around \$2.25 a pound while for shipment from near-by, \$2.00 is about representative of the asking figure.

Glycerin—Refiners still name 28½c a pound for drums. Resale material is now 27½c as compared to 27c last week. Demand is very quiet at this time. Prices, however, show a general tendency to remain firm.

Hydroquinone—Manufacturers have again advanced their prices for hydroquinone owing to a marked reduction in spot supplies although raw materials, if anything, are easier in price just now. For bulk goods in quantities of 100 pounds, \$2.25 a pound is now the price with smaller lots held up to \$2.35.

Licorice—Licorice mass is in better supply and cheaper offerings are available here. Demand is steady but not taking up the heavy imports. U. S. P. mass is held at 38c@40c a pound while powdered is lower at 70c@72c.

Lycopodium—Little or nothing except in the way of small jobbing lots, is obtainable on this market and there is little prospect for some time of an improved supply making its way through from primary markets. Spot odd lots are changing hands at \$2.75@3.00 a pound with the latter figure apparently more favored among holders.

Menthol—Weakness is still the paramount characteristic of the menthol situation although prices have shown no further tendency to drop this week. Offers of \$5.00 a pound in bond were quite free last week for spot goods and the general run of the market still holds at this figure. Spot goods duty paid are \$5.50 a pound for one and two case lots. Demand is very light except for picking up of distress goods here and there by large consumers at cheap figures even in the present market. Prices apparently have hardened at current levels for the time being, at least.

Mercury—London continues to name £20 per flask while the \$90 figure still holds here. Resale lots are bringing as high as \$92.00 in some instances.

Potassium Bicarbonate—A falling off in the heavy demand for bicarbonate U. S. P. has permitted the accumulation of better spot supplies with consequent cheaper prices. Holders are asking 35c@40c a pound.

Potassium Permanganate—Spot supplies have again grown scarce but it is expected, only temporarily, and holders are asking 85c a pound for U. S. P. crystals. Manufacturers name 80c for shipment from works.

Quinine—No alteration in the general position of quinine has been noted. Supplies are large and demand rather limited. Holders are naming 80c per ounce for Java and Japanese sulphate and apparently are con-

tent to retain their stocks for the increased demand of the coming fall rather than shade this figure. Some American quinine is on the market here at 85c@87c per ounce in 100 ounce tins. Manufacturers are refusing outside business and sold up on the 90c basis.

Resorcin—Supplies have grown and offerings are cheaper. Spot U. S. P. goods are not very much in demand even at the lower price of \$5.00 a pound.

Saccharin—Demand is very light and holders here are unable to move goods in any quantity. Soluble is bringing \$3.70@3.75 in resale hands and the insoluble \$3.60. Manufacturers quote \$3.50 a pound for both types.

Sodium Sulphate (Glauber's Salt)—Demand is active and supplies have grown very small. The price continues to creep upward, holders now demanding \$2.05 up to \$2.50 as to seller and quantity for spot goods.

Thymol—Prices are lower owing to the small demand which has been taking up very little thymol during the past few weeks. Holders are now offering spot goods at \$12.00 a pound up to \$12.50 being asked for small lots.

DRUG PUBLICITY MAN HONORED

George Carsten Frolich, publicity manager of the United Drug Company, who is also the new president of the Pilgrim Publicity Association of Boston, was elected vice president of the first district Associated Advertising Clubs of the World at Indianapolis.

At twenty-three he had his own successful drug store. Later he took a trip to South Africa, where he spent two years, becoming an officer in the Jameson raid. He spent three months in prison under a sentence to be shot; volunteered afterwards in the Swahili rebellion in Rhodesia and was severely wounded.

He entered the employ of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., in 1899 and sold pills in this country, the West Indies and South America. After fifteen years of this service he went to The United Drug Co., with which he has been connected four years.

The Gibson-Snow Company, Inc., wholesale druggists, Albany, N. Y., opens its fifth branch house on Sept. 1, in Buffalo. The Gibson-Snow Corporation now has branch houses in Albany, Troy, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo and is supplying the druggist with everything from toothpicks to a complete store outfit including fixtures and soda fountain. The company has established an advertising and sales promotion department under the direction of Harry S. Percy, formerly sales promotion manager of the New Metal Products Corporation.

Dr. E. Roth, London, Eng., and Dr. G. W. Morden, Derby, Eng., chemists, arrived in this country to remain permanently, July 8. They will be connected with the chemical department of the American Cellulose & Chemical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., with plant at Amcelle, near Cumberland, Md.

The Pharma-Chemical Corporation has increased its capital from \$300,000 to \$1,000,000, and will extend its plant at Rayonne, erecting buildings on property adjoining which the company recently acquired. It is the intention to specialize in pharmaceuticals.

J. F. Wischhusen, formerly manager of the chemical department of Beck-Van Sien, sailed on the Bergensford for Denmark, on July 16.

The Elite Chemical Co., Nashville, Tenn., was declared bankrupt in the U. S. District Court on July 9.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 147-149

COAL SHORTAGE CLOSES MANY PLANTS

Others Forced to Reduce Schedules—Prices Remain Firm Owing to Small Stocks on Hand—Alphanaphthol and Para-Nitroaniline Lower in Second Hands

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
No Advances
Declined
a-Naphthol, 5c lb.
p-Nitroaniline, 10c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzene, C. P. gal.	\$35	\$35	\$30	\$24
Naphthalene, flake lb.	.18	.18	.20	.06
Therol lb.	.12	.12	.12	.12
Xylene, pure gal.	.35	.35	.35	.40
Toluene, pure gal.	.35	.35	.31	.24
Aniline Oil lb.	.38	.33	.34	.22
Benzaldehyde lb.	.65	.65	.65	.65
Betanaphthol, disk lb.	.88	.88	.88	.40
Paranitroaniline lb.	1.30	1.40	1.50	.50
o-Toluidine lb.	.35	.35	.35	.30
Average	0.486	0.496	0.502	0.353

A somewhat better feeling is noted in the dye and intermediate fields over the week end with a bullish attitude in most quarters. Stocks have been pretty well reduced and holders becoming firmer in their ideas of price. The acuteness of the coal shortage in most manufacturing localities has resulted in a widespread curtailment of production with many plants forced to close entirely and others running on very greatly reduced schedules. Not only has this condition affected the dye producing industry but has similarly curtailed consumption so that it has been possible to keep prices at about the former levels. The prospect seems somewhat better than it has during the past few weeks in spite of pressure in second hands.

The coal tar crudes remain in the same nominal positions as before with offers light. Aniline oil is showing some strength but no change has been made in the prevailing prices. Pressure in second hands has forced lower prices on alpha-naphthol and para-nitroaniline, with producers offering little on either item.

Coal Tar Crudes

Benzene—Producers are offering little benzene for new business with prices quoted on the former basis of 35c@40½c per gallon according to quantity for the pure grade. Prices on 90 per cent remain at 33c@38½c per gallon with offers slightly better than on the better quality.

Naphthalene—The spot market continues nominal around 18c@20c per pound for flake naphthalene with little offered. English flakes have so far failed to show up but English sellers continue to offer at 10c per pound c. i. f. New York. Buyers are showing little interest even at these figures on account of their inability to obtain prompt deliveries.

Phenol—Producers are quoting 19½c@20c per pound for domestic phenol with government material offered at the former level of 12c@17c per pound. Offers of export phenol are heard at 21c@23c per pound. Better demand is reported from both domestic and foreign buyers which is holding these prices firm.

Toluene—Offerings are no better with interest from consumers slow. Prices remain without change at

the former figures of 35c@40½c per gallon. Producers have only small amounts which they are able to offer for new business.

Intermediates

Acid, Anthranilic—Good quantities are offered from producers at the recently prevailing price levels. Interest in a large way is absent with buyers continuing to supply only immediate wants. Pure acid is quoted at \$2.05@\$2.30 per pound and technical at \$1.55@\$2.00 per pound.

Acid H—Producers are offering at \$2.50 per pound for spot acid and as low as \$2.25 per pound for shipment. The amounts offered have been reduced to some extent on account of the fuel shortages at plants but interest from buyers has not been sufficient to force higher prices.

Acid, Neville and Winther's—Demand continues good with second hand holders still demanding \$2.00 per pound. Producers are unable to offer at their nominal quotation of \$1.90 per pound.

Acid, Phthalic—Acid continues firm in producers' hands at 50c@55c per pound. Producers are quoting 50c@65c per pound for anhydride according to quantity with second hands demanding 60c@65c per pound for prompt delivery.

Acid, Sulphanilic—Firm prices are heard at 35c@37c per pound with demand holding up well. Producers are still unable to offer in considerable amounts.

Alpha-naphthol—Second hands are offering alpha-naphthol at reductions under the recent producers' prices. Crude is quoted at \$1.30@1.35 per pound and refined at \$1.60@\$1.65 per pound for prompt or spot delivery.

Aniline Oil—Slightly better demand for aniline oil has been noted during the week with supplies in some cases insufficient to cover demand. Several orders for good quantity have been left unfilled. However prices have shown no change but are firm at 33c@35c per pound drums extra for prompt or spot goods. Export demand has been supplied as low as 35c per pound drums included but the market is a trifle stronger than this figure would indicate, 35½c@37c per pound being considered fair.

Aniline Salt—Good demand continues with firm prices quoted around 40c@42c per pound according to seller and quantity. Firm bids for large quantity should bring out slightly lower prices.

Benzidine—Holders are maintaining firm prices at the prevailing levels and report improved demand. The closing temporarily of one of the large producing plants may have a strengthening effect on the market but for the present trading is little more than routine. Benzidine base is quoted on the former basis of \$1.35@1.40 per pound and the sulphate at \$1.10@\$1.15 per pound.

Beta-naphthol—Little change is noted in the general beta situation. Producers are still unable to offer except for greatly delayed delivery. Prices for spot are quoted at 88c@90c per pound with concessions offered in a few cases. Round lots for delivery over the balance of the year are offered at as low as 76c per pound.

Dimethylaniline—The market is nominal with sup-

plies very difficult to locate. Spot offers have not been heard during the week although shipment from Japan of American material is still heard at \$1.15 per pound. Producers are unwilling to take on more business for an indefinite period and are sold well ahead. A nominal price basis of \$1.30@1.50 per pound seems to represent conditions fairly well.

Dinitrobenzene—Offerings have been somewhat freer but prices have been maintained by producers at the former level of 35c@38c per pound according to delivery and quantity.

G Salt—Prices have been well maintained on the basis of rather desultory trading. Consuming interest in a large way has been lacking but no tendency to shade prices has been noted. Quotations are around 90c@\$1.00 per pound.

Michler's Ketone—Little is offered at any price with some sales recorded at \$4.50 per pound.

Nitrobenzene—No increase in price has followed the recent advance in benzene. Producers are still quoting at 14c@16c per pound according to quantity and packing.

Para-nitroaniline—Pressure in second hands has forced a decline to \$1.30@\$1.35 per pound for spot para. Producers are offering little or none. Demand has not been good.

Para-nitrosodimethylaniline—Offers have been very light with a nominal price heard of \$2.90 per pound.

Para-nitrotoluene—A firm price of \$1.50 has been well maintained in spite of the slowness of demand.

Para-phenylenediamine—Second hands continue to offer at \$2.55 per pound with producers holding for as high as \$2.75 per pound. Business has been dull and further reductions from second hands may be expected.

R Salt—Prices have been firmly held at 90c per pound by producers with interest little more than routine.

Tolidin—Little demand has been noted for toolidin on a market practically bare of supplies. Prices are named as \$1.75 per pound for base and \$1.10 per pound for sulphate.

The Jordan Coal-Tar Products Co., Inc., a New York corporation, has filed a certificate to operate in New Jersey from Matawan, N. J., to manufacture and deal in coal-tar products, pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemicals, industrial and other preparations.

The St. Louis Coke & Chemical Company of Granite City, Ill., has been elected a member of the National Safety Council, a non-commercial co-operative organization with headquarters at Chicago for the purpose of preventing industrial accidents.

James J. Crawford, of Wm. S. Gray & Co., No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, is on a pleasure trip in connection with the Elks' Convention at Chicago, representing the Brooklyn Lodge, in which he is interested.

The Color Works, Inc., New York, has acquired the former power plant of the Morris County Traction Co., at Chatham, N. J., and will convert the structure into a factory for the manufacture of dyes.

The U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. has purchased more land at Maspeth, L. I., which will give it a frontage of 430 feet on Garrison avenue.

The Almore Dye Works of Chicago was recently robbed of a truck and approximately \$2,000 worth of goods.

LIST OF STOLEN GERMAN DYES

The Textile Alliance has issued a warning regarding the dyes stolen from the warehouse of the Textile Alliance at 502 Madison street, Hoboken, N. J., on July 9, and gives the following list. All were German dyes, which were imported by the Alliance under the direction of the War Trade Board Section of the Department of State, and were being prepared for distribution among the United States consumers. The list reads:

Gross		Net		
3,344.56 lbs.		2,896.6 lbs.		Indanthrene Blue R. S. for Paper Triple Powder, marked B. A. S. E. Texalli, N. Y. (106). Made in Germany.
612 lbs.		537 lbs.		Alizarine Red I W S Powder, marked F. M. L. & B. Texalli, N. Y. Made in Germany (500).
179.23 lbs.		157 lbs.		Helindone Orange R Powder, marked F. M. L. & B. Texalli, N. Y. Made in Germany (71).
198 lbs.		168 lbs.		Patent Blue L concentrated, marked F. M. L. & B. Texalli, N. Y. Made in Germany (535).
249 lbs.		238 lbs.		Amido Naphtol Red B B, packed in a keg for reshipment.
743 lbs.		665 lbs.		Naphtylamine Black S, packed in a keg for reshipment.
141 lbs.		114 lbs.		Helindone Yellow 3 G N powder, packed in a keg for reshipment.
109 lbs.		86 lbs.		Helindone Yellow 3 G N powder, packed in a keg for reshipment.
160 lbs.		120 lbs.		Helindone Grey B R Paste, packed in a keg for reshipment.
143 lbs.		128 lbs.		Coeruleine S Powder, packed in a keg for reshipment.
77 lbs.		59 lbs.		Lithol Fast Orange R Paste, packed in a keg for reshipment.

The Alliance adds: "If any of these dyes are offered for sale to you, or if you obtain information as to their present location or as to the identity of the perpetrators of the theft, it is earnestly requested that you furnish such information at once to either of the following: The U. S. Department of Justice, 15 Park Row, New York City, or 164 Market St., Newark, N. J., Police Headquarters, Hoboken, N. J.; or to the Textile Alliance, Inc., 45 East 17th Street, New York City."

James Turner, of 220 Ege avenue, Jersey City, Charles L. Coon, of Montclair, N. J., and William C. Bea, New Dorp, S. I., have incorporated under the title Turner & Co., with factory at 330 West Side avenue, Jersey City, to manufacture chemicals and dyestuffs. The authorized capital is \$100,000.

The Textile Color Card Association of the United States, Inc., has created a new shade of blue which it has named "Resolute," in honor of America's Cup defender. The new shade will be featured on the 1921 Spring season color card now in preparation.

The Pfeiffer Color Co., has moved to offices at 99 John street.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, Page 146; Naval Stores, Page 144

VEGETABLE OILS CONTINUE WEAK

Declines Recorded in Ceylon Coconut, Corn Oil, Cottonseed Oil, Olive Foots, Lagos Palm, Oriental Peanut and Soya Bean Oils—Copra Slightly Higher

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Copra, 1/4c lb.	
Rosin, 50c bbl.	
Turpentine, 7 1/2c gal.	
Declined	
Coconut, dom. Ceylon, 1 1/2c lb.	Peanut, Oriental, 1/2c lb.
Corn, 1c lb.	Soya Bean, Coast, 3/4c lb.
Cottonseed, P.S.Y., 1c lb.	Soya Bean, Spot, bbls., 1/4c lb.
Olive foots, 1c lb.	Sperm, 10c gal.
Palm Lagos, 1/2c lb.	Tallow Oil, 10c gal.
	Menhaden, Crude, 10c gal.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$1.15	\$1.15	\$1.27	\$1.15
Degras, Amer., bbls.	.06 1/4	.06 1/4	.07	.05 1/4
Lard, No. 1	1.25	1.25	1.40	1.25
Menhaden, crd*	.60	.70	.75	1.10
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. c.t.	2.00	2.00	2.25	1.85
Red Oil, distilled	.15	.15	.15 1/2	.17
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.28	.28	.28	.27 1/2
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls.	.15	.16 1/4	.17 1/2	.20
Cottonseed, crude, tanks*	.16	.16	.16	.21 1/4
Linseed, cars	1.50	1.50	1.63	2.12
Olive, denatured	3.05	3.05	3.05	2.25
Peanut, refined	.22	.22	.22	.28 1/2
Soya Bean, bbls.	.15	.15 1/4	.17	.20 1/4
Average	0.817	0.535	0.891	0.856
*F. O. B. Mills				

Trading in oils during the week has been routine with the general weakness of the past few weeks reflected in much reduced imports of some oils and a consequent lightness of stocks. Consumers still maintain their attitude of indifference even in the face of decidedly lower prices quoted and are limiting purchases to bare necessities. The inability of buyers to move purchases has in many cases helped in preventing better business.

Linseed continues uncertain with crushers continuing to quote widely varying prices. English offers have been heard at prices more nearly approaching the domestic market. The general tone in vegetable oils has been one of weakness where supplies were available, declines having been heard on Ceylon coconut, corn, cottonseed, olive foots, Lagos palm, oriental peanut and soya bean oils. Cochin coconut, Benin and Niger palm and palm kernel oils are practically unobtainable on the spot or nearby. Copra is slightly higher.

Sperm oil has been reduced but otherwise no change is noted in the fish oils. Of the animal oils acidless tallow oil is lower with oleo oil weak and the others barely holding their own.

Rosin and turpentine are meeting with decidedly better request especially from abroad and have been advanced both on the spot and at primary points.

Vegetable Oils

Linseed Oil—July linseed quotations differ between crushers as much as 10c per gallon. Some are quoting \$1.50 while others ask as high as \$1.60 per gallon in carloads. A similar variation is noted in all positions. August-September oil is quoted at \$1.40@1.50 per gallon carload basis, October at \$1.35@1.45 per gallon and November-April at \$1.30@1.35 per gallon. Quotations from England for c. i. f. shipment were heard during the week at 81 1/2c shillings per quintal

which is equivalent to about \$1.21 per gallon duty paid. London quotations are around 72 shillings per quintal.

Little change has occurred in the flaxseed markets with firm prices generally quoted and with buying rather limited. Buenos quotes August seed at \$2.62 per bushel.

Castor Oil—Number 1 castor oil in barrels is quoted at 18 1/2c@19c per pound. Number 3 remains steady at 17 1/4c@18 1/2c per pound with off grade oils offered at decided reductions in a few quarters.

China Wood Oil—Routine business only has been done during the week with holders maintaining prices at the recently advanced levels. Coast oil is quoted at 17c@17 1/2c per pound in barrels while spot quotations are around 18 1/2c@19c per pound in barrels. Consumers are showing little interest beyond immediate requirements.

Coconut Oil—Cochin type oil is practically off the market with bids for round lots going without takers. Ceylon type coconut is again lower with spot tanks quoted at 14 1/2c@15c per pound and barrels held at 15c@15 1/2c per pound. Manila oil in tanks on the Coast remains unchanged at 13c@13 1/2c per pound. Copra has changed hands during the week on a stronger basis at 7 1/2c@8c per pound on the Coast.

Corn Oil—Reductions have been heard on both refined and crude corn oil. Crude in tanks is quoted at 14 1/2c@14 3/4c per pound while in barrels it is held at 16c@16 1/2c per pound. Refined corn oil in barrels in carlots is quoted at 18c@18 1/2c per pound with cases held at \$1.84 per gallon.

Cottonseed Oil—July oil on the N. Y. Produce Exchange during the week was sold as low as 12 1/2c per pound for prime summer yellow. The general attitude on the Exchange during the week has been characterized by decided lack of interest with trifling sales only made.

Olive Oil—Denatured olive oil has been firmly held at the recently prevailing levels of \$3.05@3.20 per gallon. No weakness has developed following the heavy imports of the previous week in the oil but foots have declined and are now to be had at 15 1/4c@16 1/4c per pound.

Palm Oil—Inquiries in the market during the week for both Berfin and Niger palm oils have gone without takers. Supplies have been very short and are now practically non-existent. Lagos oil in casks has declined slightly and is now quoted at 11c@11 1/4c per pound in casks.

Palm Kernel Oil—Neither domestic nor imported palm kernel oil has been offered in the market during the week. Nominal prices remain unchanged since inquiry has not been insistent.

Peanut Oil—Refined peanut continues steady at 20c@21c per pound. Southern crude at mills is quoted at the previously named figure of 15 1/2c@16c per pound but shading of this price is general in the face of offers of oriental oil in sellers' tanks on the Coast at 12 1/2c@13c per pound.

Rapeseed Oil—Holders are maintaining steady prices at the recently prevailing levels. Refined oil is heard at \$1.55@1.60 per gallon and blown at \$1.60@1.65

per gallon. Crude on the Coast in sellers' tanks is named at 14½¢@14¾¢ per pound.

Soya Bean Oil—Trading in futures has been slow during the week with very little actual business being done. July Coast oil in sellers' tanks is lower at 10¼¢@10½¢ per pound with a nominal futures price named at 10½¢@11¢ per pound. Barrels of crude soya oil on the spot are to be had at 15¢@15½¢ per pound. Edible continues steady at 16¢@17¢ per pound.

Animal Oils

Lard Oil—Prices continue weak and more or less uncertain at the recently reduced figures. Business has been dull and the attitude of holders has been rather to accept any reasonable firm offer. The base price of \$1.70@1.80 per gallon for prime oil is named.

Neatsfoot Oil—Prime neatsfoot at \$1.50 per gallon is the price basis quoted on the present weak market. Buying interest is very dull and holders are willing to make concessions for firm business.

Tallow Oil—Acidless tallow oil has been reduced on the recent slow demand. Quotations now run from \$1.18 per gallon in car lots to \$1.38 per gallon in less car loads.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Newfoundland oil has been held fairly steady at \$1.15 per gallon in spite of slow buying interest. Domestic oil figures to only a very slight extent in the market at about 10¢ per gallon less.

Menhaden Oil—Crude menhaden at works is quoted at 60¢@65¢ per gallon with some holders willing to make decided concessions to actual buyers. Others are storing oil rather than accept lower prices.

Sperm Oil—Holders have reduced their quotations to \$1.90 per gallon for bleached winter sperm oil of 38-degree cold test and \$1.85 per gallon for 40-degree cold test oil. Buying interest is dull even at the reduced figures.

Naval Stores

Rosin—An average advance of about 50¢ per barrel has been made during the week by holders of rosin stocks. An increased demand by both domestic and foreign consumers is given as the cause for the advance coupled with the lightness of stocks on the spot. Increases are also noted at primary points.

Turpentine—Holders of turpentine stocks on the spot report a strong demand especially for export and have advanced their prices to a basis of \$1.62½ per gallon asked for pure gum spirits. Primary markets are stronger with Savannah quoting \$1.47¼¢ per gallon.

During 1919 the exports of copra from British India totaled 214,585 hundredweight, valued at 5,050,922 rupees, and of coconut oil 5,793,807 gallons, valued at 16,635,199 rupees. No copra was imported during that year, but 29,920 gallons of coconut oil, valued at 82,656 rupees were brought in, reports Consul E. Verne Richardson, from Karachi.

The Northwest Trading Company of Seattle, Wash., has taken over all of the assets of the American-Oriental Sales Corporation at a price said to be more than \$500,000. The purchase includes a large stock of vegetable oils and other Oriental products.

The Portland Vegetable Oil Mills Co. recently organized at Portland, Ore., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 and plans are being prepared for the erection of a copra mill that will cost approximately \$450,000.

J. W. HIRST EXPLAINS LINSEED TRUST

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Chicago, Ill., July 20.—J. W. Hirst, president of the Hirst & Begley Linseed Co., Chicago, named as one of the defendants in the suit brought by the Department of Justice against leading manufacturers of linseed oil, says:

"We organized and joined the Armstrong Bureau of Related Industries with the approval of the government during the war, and at no time have we conspired to fix prices or to keep them at artificially high levels.

"When the war started we were advised to get together by officials of the War Shipping Board. We were told that when we had grievances or recommendations not to appear as individuals, but as a body. Because of the shortage of raw products and the necessity of getting out large quantities of material on short notice it was necessary for us to get together.

"In consequence we formed the Linseed Crushers' Council, composed of representatives of each of the large companies. This council met monthly at the offices of the Armstrong Bureau of Related Industries. In this way we were able to keep in touch with what was going on in other parts of the country. Each company sent a report of its increase in price, sales and everything of interest. When the war ended the Council was continued with the full knowledge of the government."

Wm. A. Brown & Co. were given a favorable decision in a customs case, determined by the Board of United States General Appraisers, in which imported soya beans are held entitled to free entry under paragraph 606 of the tariff act. The decision reverses the collector's assessment under paragraph 199, at the rate of 1 cent per pound, as prepared beans.

There were 1,688,538 pounds of edible fats and oils in cold storage warehouses in New Jersey on June 30, 1920, in contrast with 750,439 on May 31, 1920, according to a report of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs of the State Department of Health. On May 31, 1919, there were 457,715 pounds and on June 30, 1919, 4,329,593.

On Monday last lightning struck two large tanks containing thousands of barrels of crude and light oil at the plant of the United States Asphalt Refining Company, Wagner's Point, south of Baltimore, Md., causing loss of \$700,000. Two blocks of 2-story houses, the homes of workmen employed at the plant, were burned.

In the suit of Ralph L. Fuller & Co. against W. H. and F. Jordan, Jr., Inc., Justice Platzek of the New York Supreme Court dismissed the complaint. The suit was brought for alleged failure to give shipping instructions regarding a purchase of linseed oil.

The Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court has affirmed a judgment of \$31,193 obtained by Balfour, Williams & Co. against the Overseas Company, Inc., in a suit for failure to deliver 3,000 cases of peanut oil.

The Oriental Vegetable Oil Co., of San Francisco, which recently purchased the holdings of the American Oriental Oil Company near Martinez, Cal., is preparing to commence work at once on the erection of a large addition.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 136-138

PRICES DECLINE OVER WIDE AREA

Downward Movement Gains Headway As New Goods Reach Here From Primary Markets—Senega Drops—Jalap, Aconite and Aletris Lower—Ergot Weakens—Buckthorn and Sassafras Down

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Chillies, Momb., 1c lb.	Shellac, T.N., 5c lb.
Declined	
Aconite Root, 5c lb.	Jaborandi Lvs., 5c lb.
Balsam Peru, 10c lb.	Jalap Root, 4c lb.
Belladonna Lvs., 2c lb.	Kola Nuts, 1c lb.
Belladonna Root, 5c lb.	Leeches, \$2 hundred
Buckthorn Bark, 4c lb.	Licorice Rt. Powd., 1c lb.
Calamus Rt., Bich., 20c lb.	Marjoram, Germ., 1c lb.
Colchicum Seed, 20c lb.	French, 2c lb.
Colombo Root, 2c lb.	Orange Flowers, 15c lb.
Cassia, Saigon Asst., 2c lb.	Poppy Seed, Dutch, 1c lb.
Cloves Zanzibar, 1c lb.	Indian Blue, 1½c lb.
Dragon's Blood Reeds, 25c lb.	Rhubarb Rt., Powd., 5c lb.
Echinacea Root, 5c lb.	Sandarac Gum., 5c lb.
Ergot, Span., 50c lb.	Sassafras Bk. Ord., 5c lb.
Elder Flowers, 10c lb.	Selected, 2c lb.
Fennel Seed, French 1c lb.	Senega Root, 20c lb.
Gamboge, 10c lb.	Uncorn Rt. True, 5c lb.
Guaiac, 10c lb.	Wax, Japan, 1c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	\$55	\$66	\$60	\$45
Buchu Leaves, Short	3.65	3.65	3.75	2.00
Cantharides, Russian	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Occlusus Indicus	.23	.23	.25	.60
Ergot, Spanish	6.00	6.50	6.50	3.50
Insect Powder, pure	.80	.80	.85	.85
Ipecac, Caribena	3.25	3.25	3.25	2.75
Nux Vomica	.14	.14	.14	.67½
Opium, gum	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Rhubarb Root, H. D.	.80	.80	.90	1.75
Tragacanth No. 1 ribbon	4.60	4.60	4.75	3.75
Wild Cherry Bk. rhin nat.	.10	.10	.10	.15
Average	2.55	2.65	2.63	2.17

Pressure on crude drug prices as a result of new offerings in increasing quantities from both foreign and domestic primary market shippers, has increased during the past week with the result that the downward movement has gained headway and losses in values now extend over a considerably wider area than heretofore. All botanical groups appear to share in the movement equally, domestic as well as imported products coming under the knife. Buyers are so reluctant to buy goods for shipment under present conditions unless the price is unusually cheap, that country shippers find themselves in a dilemma not knowing whether to cut their quotations or hold on with the chance that the market will stiffen up. Financial necessities are in many instances making the former course imperative.

Practically without exception, price changes have been downward and in many instances sharply so. Senega root is off again. Jalap can be had cheaper on the spot. Aconite is easier. Aletris, bleached calamus, colombo, echinacea and belladonna roots have dropped. A rather mixed and uncertain lot of quotations on ergot indicate weakening in Spain. Buckthorn and sassafras barks are lower. Balsams Peru and tolu are cheaper. Guaiac, gamboge and sandarac are down. Poppy, colchicum and fennel seeds have dropped. Chillies are still scarce and higher. Shellac is firmer.

Crude Drugs

Dragon's Blood—Reeds are lower on larger offerings by spot holders. Five and ten pound lots can be

had at \$1.50@\$1.60 a pound. Mass is easy but unchanged at 30c@32c a pound.

Ergot—Just what the spot price of ergot is, depends on the sale. From \$6.00@\$6.50 a pound about represents the figures at which small lots are changing hands here. Spain has vacated her position of firmness and holders are cabling out all kinds of quotations for shipment of new crop goods. Two weeks ago, Spanish shippers cabled figures around \$5.00 and \$5.25 but little interest was created here. Last week saw \$4.10@\$4.25 for shipment but the prospect of British traders bringing out Russian ergot may have been responsible for some \$2.75 cables this week. The Spanish market is indeterminate and until it becomes more settled, American importers are likely to hold off.

Balsams

Peru and tolu balsams are easier on larger offerings. Lower prices are ruling on spot offers of the former item, \$4.90 a pound having been done and openly quoted. Possibly this could be shaded. Tolu is in good supply and easy at \$1.00 a pound. Both Canada and Oregon firs are firm and unchanged at \$16.00 and \$1.80@\$2.00 per gallon.

Barks

Buckthorn—Spot buckthorn is lower with holders quoting over quite a range. Around 40c for spot goods is a fairly representative figure of the market here, which is not attracting much business. Some holders are doing as low as 35c in order to move spot bark. For shipment, the country is naming 33c@34c a pound.

Cascara Sagrada—Demand is routine. Prices for 1919 peel are unchanged at 16½c a pound for carlots on the spot or nearby rolling while lesser quantities are bringing 17c. Two year old bark, which is now 1918 peel, is commanding 18c in carlots. The 1920 peel is expected to yield a very fair quantity of bark.

Cottonroot—Supplies are very scarce and no new crop material will be available until after the cotton crop is harvested. Holders on the spot are few. Prices are practically nominal at 65c@70c a pound.

Sassafras—Larger offerings from the country are coming into this market in good volume now. Prices are lower as a consequence and likely to continue downward. Selected bark is named at 45c with the likelihood that a 40c offer might not be rejected. Ordinary bark is held at 28c.

Flowers

Arnica—Supplies continue large and demand is light in view of the weakness and possibilities for lower prices. Spot goods are plentiful at 21c@22c a pound with considerably cheaper offers for shipment heard.

Chamomiles—London cables say chamomiles are firmer there. How this can be with the large offers pending, is difficult to understand. On the spot prices are easy but unchanged at 38c@40c for Hungarian style, 40c@41c for the German, 48c@50c for the true Hungarian and 16c for the Roman.

Insect—Powdered pure flowers is selling freely at 80c a pound for spot goods. The tendency is to shade prices under pressure of increasing stocks here. Whole flowers are lower owing to cheaper recent arrivals from Japan, spot open now commanding 60c.

Saffron—No change has been noted in either safflower or the Spanish product. American holds firm and

scarce at 80c@85c a pound while true Valencia is quoted at \$14.25 for one pound tins.

Gums

Amber sorts acacia as to quality can still be had from 14c a pound up to 15c on the spot. Gamboge is lower at \$1.50@\$1.60 a pound. Sandarac has also eased off and is named at 68c@70c a pound. Guaiac is 70c@80c. Chicle is easy at 85c@90c a pound. Galbanum is available at \$1.50.

Leaves and Herbs

Belladonna—Belladonna leaves are cheaper on the spot, holders openly naming 30c a pound for their goods.

Buchu—The situation as regards buchu is unchanged. Supplies are still very meagre here and little or nothing is available for shipment in Cape Town according to cables. One or two spot holders are asking \$3.65 to \$3.75 a pound for short green leaf, the residue of recent small arrivals. Although the collecting of the crop in Africa is finished, the Government there has the situation well in hand and just how much buchu can be bought by American importers and at what price, is a question.

Jaborandi—Prices are lower on the spot this week, sellers naming 35c@40c a pound.

Marjoram—Both French and German are lower in price on large supply and inactive demand. The former is held at 25c@26c a pound on spot and the latter at 40c.

Roots

Aconite—Gradual shading of prices to get business in competition has brought spot quotations for aconite U. S. P. lower. It is possible to do 55c a pound for spot goods although some houses are still asking 60c. Supplies are growing and selling competition is quite keen.

Althea—Cut althea is lower at 45c a pound. Whole is unchanged at 26c@28c a pound.

Belladonna—The root is cheaper as a result of freer offerings at lower prices by first hands. Spot quotations give 45c a pound as the price here.

Calamus—Bleached calamus is sharply lower in some quarters, sellers openly naming 75c a pound for their goods. Natural is still held at 14c.

Colombo—Easier on better supplies with prices down to 14c a pound, is the report on colombo this week.

Doggrass—The genuine is easier at 85c a pound for spot goods.

Echinacea—Larger supplies are available at lower figures; 60c a pound is now quoted here.

Jalap—On the spot, jalap is easy. U. S. P. goods have been bought in as low as 40c a pound. The general run of the market for 7 per cent stuff is now about 45c with holders naming as high as 60c for 17 per cent root, intermediate grades as to test.

Licorice—Powdered is easier at 18c a pound, possibly lower might be done. Selected is available at 33c@35c a pound in bundles.

Mandrake—The root still tends downward and is easy under pressure of large collections offered here. Spot goods are held at 20c@22c a pound although one broker says 17c can be done. For shipment around 15c@16c is named.

Senega—The spot market has gone to pieces as offers from the country in good volume find few takers at present prices. Spot root is now available at \$1.50 a pound. For shipment, \$1.15@\$1.20 is named. The high price has apparently stimulated a large collection.

Unicorn—Aletris is cheaper at 90c@95c a pound for spot goods.

UNITED DRUG CO. BUYS ENVELOPE CO.

Springfield, Mass., July 10.—The United Drug Company has purchased the entire holdings of the Sherman Envelope Company, one of the largest independent manufacturers of envelopes in the country, at Worcester, Mass. The transfer was consummated at Boston. The envelope plant will be included in the group operated by the United Writing Paper Company, a subsidiary of the United Drug Company.

Reorganization of the company, under its new ownership, was effected immediately after the transfer, with election of the following officers; President, John A. Sherman; vice-president, B. T. Wilkinson; treasurer, J. A. Galvin; directors, John A. Sherman, B. T. Wilkinson, J. N. Staples, Jr., J. A. Galvin and J. Edward Sherman. The financial consideration involved in the transfer was not divulged. President Sherman stated that the new management plans to continue to manufacture envelopes for the general trade, as well as for the United Drug Company. The company employs about 225 and recently increased its capital stock from \$75,000 to \$375,000.

OUTLOOK FOR MEXICAN CHICLE

Darwin R. James, president of the American Chicle, Co., says the change in the political situation in Mexico will benefit American consumers of crude materials, obtained there. In regard to chicle Mr. James said:

"The size of the interests involved may be gathered from the fact that sales of chewing-gum amount to \$100,000,000 a year and 9,000,000 pounds of raw chicle are used in the manufacture of the gum.

"The chicle situation is, however, well in hand in Central America. In British Honduras, for instance, the company had been buying at quoted prices from the producer, itself paying the Government tax. This policy was changed, and we offered a fixed price at the port, taxes paid. The producers, compelled to pay the Government duty, started an agitation for its reduction. The result was a drop on the price of raw chicle from about 75 to 55 cents a pound."

JAPANESE CAMPHOR ALLOTMENT

The Japanese Camphor Monopoly Office has made the allotment of camphor to the United States for the period of July, August and September, 1920, the same in both quantity and price as for the preceding quarter; but in case of necessity, due to unforeseen contingencies, the authorities, however, reserve the right to decrease the allotment. The allotment for the last quarter was 327,386 pounds as a minimum, with a possibility of permitting a maximum allotment to the United States of 349,000 pounds, the prices per hundred weight being 227 yen (\$113.16) for grade B and 255 yen (\$127.12) for grade BB.

Federal authorities at Chicago have brokered up an alleged "opium ring." Lucille Gray, colored, is said to be the leader of the gang. Commissioner Mason is holding the following in bonds of \$10,000 on charges of evading the Harrison Anti-Narcotic law:—Mrs. Gray; David Logans, said to be the fence for distributing the drugs; Winston Huggins; and Claude Scott. Examination of Mrs. Gray's baggage revealed that she conducted a boarding house for pullman porters in Montreal, Canada. Officials believe that porters smuggled the opium into the United States for her.

John Clarke & Co. in their weekly report on seeds, herbs, etc., say: "The articles required for pickling purposes are the most active, and this activity is more likely to increase than to diminish because of the large fruit and berry crops reported by the Department of Agriculture and the fact that as a whole labor is still well employed at high wages."

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Page 140

PRICES CONTINUE TO MOVE DOWNWARD

Exceptions in Cases of Wormseed, French Petit Grain and Some Synthetics—Citronella, Peppermint, Cedar Leaf and Lemongrass Lead Declines—Orders Small

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Oil Petit Grain, French, \$1 lb.	Benzyl Benzoate, 25c lb.
Oil Wormseed, Amer., 25c lb.	Musk Ambrette, \$5 lb.
Declined	
Oil Cedar Leaf, 10c lb.	Oil Linaloe, 25c lb.
Oil Citronella, Ceylon, 6c lb.	Oil Peppermint, Natur., 25c lb.
Oil Cloves, cans, 3c lb.	Japanese, 25c lb.
Oil Coriander, \$2 lb.	Oil Sassafras, Nat., 10c lb.
Oil Lavender Flowers, U. S. P., 50c lb.	Bromostyrol, 50c lb.
Oil Lemongrass, 25c lb.	Citral, 50c lb.
	Indol, Import., \$5 oz.
	Musk Xylene, 50c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$6.25	\$6.25	\$6.25	\$5.25
Oil Citronella, Ceylon.....	.82	.88	.92	.46
Oil Cloves	3.00	3.05	3.20	2.85
Oil Lavender Flowers	9.50	10.09	10.50	7.25
Oil Lemon	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.50
Oil Peppermint, Natural	6.75	7.00	7.00	6.50
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	11.25	11.25	11.25	10.50
Oil Sassafras, Artif. ....	.70	.70	.70	.45
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25
Coumarin	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Methyl Salicylate .....	.80	.80	.80	.50
Vanillin .....	.95	.45	.95	.65
Average	4.09	4.16	4.22	3.61

Essential oil prices show a recession during the past week over quite a broad front. The general group movement as far as values are concerned, is distinctly downward. Some exceptions have been noted, however, in the cases of a few scarce items which have been subjected to something more than the extremely conservative demand which has characterized the market of late. Some of the leading American interests have withdrawn from the French market until the native producers of flower oils are willing to do business at prices considerably below the inflated and highly speculative levels now ruling abroad.

The oils which have shown the most pronounced tendency toward weakness this week include citronella, peppermint and cedar leaf. Lemon oil is easier. Cloves continues weak and slightly lower. Oils of lemongrass and linaloe are lower. Natural sassafras is down. Offerings of cheaper U. S. P. lavender are on the market here. Coriander is slightly easier. Caraway is weak. Exceptions to the downward movement have been American wormseed oil and French petit grain which are both scarce and in fair demand. Benzyl benzoate is stronger and tends upward. Some holders of musk ambrette have raised the price. Citral is easier, as are bromostyrol and musk xylene.

Essential Oils

Oil Anise—Demand is light and anise oil still remains in a rather soft position. Although supplies are good and the market is receiving little buying support, prices show no further recession this week. For U. S. P. oil \$1.10 a pound is named for spot goods while technical on the same basis is held at \$1.00 and probably less. For shipment around 70c@75c is being asked c. i. f. New York.

Oil Bergamot—In spite of all kinds of high priced cables received in this market from Sicilian shippers, bergamot fails to vacate its weak position. Consum-

ing manufacturers continue to show very little interest at this time with consequent light demand. Spot goods can be had in coppers at \$6.00 a pound without difficulty while a few thousand pounds are on the market as a result of offerings by weak holders at \$5.75. Buyers apparently are not attracted by the low figure. As high as \$7.00 is asked for some brands on the spot. Around \$7.50 c. i. f. New York represents cable figure from Sicily.

Oil Camphor—This item is quiet without any further change being recorded this week. Spot white Japanese oil is held at 60c@65c a pound while sassafrassy is quoted at 14c@16c.

Oil Caraway—Caraway continues to be a weak item in the group. The raw material is weak and falling in price as a result of large lots finding few takers at current prices. For the oil, \$3.75@\$4.00 a pound is openly quoted on the rectified material while it is reported that \$3.50 can be done for spot goods.

Oil Cassia—Although cassia prices have apparently hardened around \$1.75@\$1.85 a pound for 75/80 per cent technical oil, demand is reported rather small and the position of the oil has continued soft. Shipment material is named around \$1.25 c. i. f. New York. Cassia shares the general position of products out of the Orient in showing general and prolonged weakness as a direct result of the Japanese financial situation. Lead free oil is held at \$1.90@\$2.00 a pound and the U. S. P. material at \$2.40@\$2.50.

Oil Cedar Leaf—Slow moving accumulations of cedar leaf oil have induced some price cutting by holders here. Demand is small and nothing much outside of routine business is said to be going through even at lower prices. On the spot \$1.65 a pound is now openly quoted although some holders still insist that their price is \$1.75.

Oil Cedar Wood—Supplies are not over large and demand quite steady. Prices are about the same, spot goods being held at 55c@60c a pound.

Oil Citronella—Ceylon citronella has turned weak since the last report. The price softened last week but with one or two holders apparently trying to bear the market by offering out goods in five and ten drum lots at 75c, other dealers have become uncertain as to their position and the price. Most holders are asking around 82c and it is understood, will not go under 80c for any quantity. Cans are named at 85c and bottles at 90c@92c. Spot stocks have increased materially within the past fortnight or so. Java oil is steady without change at \$1.30@\$1.35.

Oil Cloves—Little demand for the oil and the fact that the market here for Zanzibar cloves presages large holdings in primary markets, have combined to keep oil of cloves in a weak position. It is now possible to buy on the spot at \$3.00 a pound for cans. Bottles are held at \$3.10@\$3.20 a pound. The price of the spice broke again last week and is now down to 35c a pound as compared with 65c of a few months ago. With the clearing out of oil made from the high cost raw material, lower prices should prevail.

Oil Coriander—The seed is very weak, it being possible to shade 3c for good grade unbleached. The oil is somewhat cheaper in some quarters, \$37.50 being heard. Some holders are still asking \$40.00 a pound.

Oil Eucalyptus—Supplies are heavy and being taken up slowly by a more or less routine demand. The general position of eucalyptus is still easy although prices appear to have solidified at present levels, 65c @70c a pound being named for the U. S. P.

Oil Geranium—Holders have been discovered who are naming prices for oil of geranium under the general run of the market. Bourbon oil, generally held at \$8.50, is available at \$8.00. African, formerly named inside at \$9.50, is quoted at \$9.00 a pound. Supplies of flowers and oil in primary markets are reported as sufficient but owing to the activity of speculators, spot New York figures are considerably lower than prices named for shipment. American importers are not entering the Marseilles market at present figures.

Oil Lavender Flowers—Cheaper supplies of lavender flower oil are on the market here. Attempts of French producers to bull the market although the supply of flowers was quite large, have merely resulted in driving buyers to cover. Sufficient supplies have accumulated here however, to have warranted a steadily falling price for the past month. This week some holders have announced lower figures. Spot U. S. P. oil can be had at \$9.00 a pound in plenty although some are asking \$10.00 and \$12.00 for finer grades. As a matter of fact, \$8.50 might be done for U. S. P. material.

Oil Lemon—Spot prices are easier this week although as far as actual revisions go, they have been few. The low spot figure for oil of lemon is \$1.50 a pound. Some of the \$1.70 and \$1.75 holders have eased their ideas as to price down to \$1.60 and \$1.65. For shipment, cables name from \$1.25 to \$1.40 c. i. f. as to brand.

Oil Lemongrass—The spot price is easier on cheaper offerings for shipment. Holders here are asking \$3.75 a pound for spot oil. Demand has eased off and the situation has lost much of its tightness. For shipment \$1.75 c. i. f. is named. Derivatives are lower on the easier position of the oil.

Oil Linaloe—The price is lower on the absence of demand. Buyers show little or no interest. Spot holders are asking \$7.00 a pound.

Oil Neroli—All grades of Neroli are scarce with pure goods held in first hands at fabulous prices. Supplies will be extremely short as a result of the poor production this year. On spot as to grade from \$90.00 up to \$160.00 a pound is quoted. Pure stuff will cost about \$400.00 a pound to lay down in New York.

Oil Orange—The situation is unchanged with Sicily holding out for higher prices on the short crop argument with now and then a shipper letting go a lot at lower prices to obtain much needed money. Spot goods are scarce although not in very active demand at \$8.75@9.00 for West Indian and \$10.00@11.00 for Sicilian oil.

Oil Peppermint—There is little or no demand for peppermint oil except in a jobbing way. Buyers of quantity are marking time waiting for some idea as to new crop prices. Spot natural oil is held as low as \$6.75 a pound. Japanese mint oil is quoted down to \$2.00.

Oil Petit Grain—French oil is high and scarce with holders asking \$10.00 a pound and up at present South American is quoted at \$5.00@5.25.

Oil Sassafras—Natural oil is being offered in larger lots from the country and is lower on the spot at \$1.75 @ \$1.80 a pound. Artificial holds at 70c@75c.

Oil Wormseed—Supplies continue very scarce and holders have again advanced their prices, now quoting at \$9.25 a pound inside.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzyl Benzoate—Prices have been moving up

gradually and this week sees a further advance bringing spot domestic material to \$3.75@4.25 a pound as to seller. Imported is \$6.50.

Bromostyrol—Manufacturers and importers have reduced their quotations and now name \$8.50@9.00 a pound.

Citral—Owing to the decidedly easier position of lemongrass oil, citral is lower at \$8.00@9.00 a pound as to seller.

Indol—Imported indol is easier at \$20.00 an ounce. New York made can be had at \$15.00.

Musk Ambrette—Some dealers have advanced their price to \$100.00 a pound although \$90.00 can still be done on the spot. One house quotes \$95.00.

Musk Xylene—Xylene is easier and in light demand of \$11.75 a pound up as to quality. The highest price heard this week was \$14.00.

GERANIUM AND LAVENDER OILS

(Continued from Page 117)

The outlook for the jasmin flowers is very encouraging as to quantity. The outlook as to price is very bad from the standpoint of the consumer. The flowers are expected to sell at about 25 to 30 francs per kilo as against a price of one franc or less prior to the war. On account of these high prices of jasmin flowers the price of jasmin concrete from pomade and flower oil will probably be from \$350.00 to \$400.00 per pound. Any jasmin products offered at less than this price from the 1920 crop must be looked upon with suspicion."

In discussing the labor situation throughout the essential oil districts of Europe, Mr. Burns said that the situation was without question in bad shape. The unusual demands of the laborers are directly responsible for the unusually high cost of flowers to the distillers and pomade manufacturers. A male laborer is at present obtaining 12 francs per day where formerly he was perfectly content to work for 2.50 francs per day. Female laborers now receive 9 francs per day as against a pre-war figure of 1.50 francs per day. The prices, however, are not the worst thorn in the side of flower growers. Notwithstanding the high wages which the laborers are receiving, continual trouble is being encountered by their unwillingness to work the full number of hours per day. There is a shortage of labor in Southern France and growers have with difficulty harvested their crops.

The most peculiar feature of Mr. Burns' observations however, was his telling of the manner in which the associations of flower growers set their prices for the entire crop. The highest price which any factory makes to any individual grower for a lot of flowers at any time during the harvesting of the crop, is the price at which all the factories must pay for their flowers at the end of the harvest. In discussing this feature Mr. Burns said:

"The price of flowers is set in a peculiar manner. Practically all the growers belong to an association. This association compels the individual growers to deliver from year to year their flowers to the same factory to which they have been delivering flowers during the past ten to fifteen years. The flowers are not paid for by the factory until the crop is ended. At that time the association of growers sets the price at an amount equal to the highest bid received for flowers during the crop. The result of this has been to force the factories into closer co-operation, as any individual factory bidding for flowers to get more than their usual supply, would only result in higher prices for everyone."

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Page 148

SALICYLATES AND PHENACETIN LOWER

London Market Higher on Chamomiles, Shellac and Turpentine—Coriander Seed and Hyposulphite Firmer—Benzoates, Menthol and Resorcin Easier

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, July 20.—Market conditions in drugs and fine chemicals are practically unchanged. Quotations are higher on chamomiles, shellac, and turpentine.

There is a firmer tone in coriander seed, farina and hyposulphite.

The market is easier for aspirin, benzoates, cloves, cocaine, menthol, pimento, resorcin and vanillin.

Prices are lower for caffeine, creosote carbonate, phenacetin, the salicylates, star anise oil, and sulphonal.

London, July 10 (By Mail).—There is still no sign of improvement in business. Bankers are restricting their credits, and thereby hampering any revival of activity in the markets. At the Drug Auctions a large quantity of goods were offered, but the sales effected were very inconsiderable, and prices mostly tended downwards.

Agar Agar is cheaper, No. 1. Kobe strips offering at 2s 6d per lb., and No. 2. Yokohama at 2s 3d on the spot. In the Drug Auctions 10 bales of water damaged Japan were sold at 1s 6d per lb.

Camphor, Refined—Japanese slabs are now quoted at 6s 3d per lb., being a drop of fully 2s on the week. The English refiners have reduced their prices by 1s 6d per lb., making Flowers 11s 6d to 12s per lb., according to quantity, and Tablets in proportion.

Castor Oil has declined about £3 per ton, Hull pharmaceutical offering at £83 per ton, first pressing at £80, and second pressing at £78 per ton, barrels included, ex works, Hull.

Citric Acid continues easier, at from 5s 3d to 5s 6d per lb. on spot.

Cloves are dull and easier with sellers at 1s 5d to 1s 6d per lb., for Zanzibar.

Farina is slightly lower, Japanese No. 1 offering at 27s per cwt. on spot, and for July/August shipment 26s c. i. f. is quoted.

Hexamine is somewhat firmer, at from 17s 3d to 17s 6d per lb. on spot.

Hyposulphite of Soda is very firm, there being a good demand with only few offers.

Linseed Oil has again moved upwards, in consequence of a rise in the Indian seed markets. The London spot price is now £78 per ton.

Menthol, is decidedly lower, at 30s per lb. for Kobayashi/Suzuki, but buying is very limited.

Methylated Spirit. Makers have advanced their prices by about 1s 3d per gallon.

Milk Sugar is again lower, finest Dutch offering at from 180s to 195s per cwt., according to quantity.

Sal Ammoniac. Lump has been advanced by £5 per ton, first quality being quoted at £110 per ton, and second quality at £105 per ton.

Tartaric Acid is generally easier, being offered as low as 3s 6d and 3s 7d per lb.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling).....	\$4.866	\$3.84
France (franc) .....	.193	.083
Italy (lira) .....	.193	.058
Germany (mark) .....	.238	.026
Japan (yen) .....	.499	.514
Spain (peseta) .....	.193	.159
Holland (guilder) .....	.402	.349
Belgium (franc) .....	.193	.087
Switzerland (franc) .....	.198	.175
Norway (crown) .....	.268	.167
Sweden (crown) .....	.263	.270
Denmark (crown) .....	.263	.165
Argentina (peso) .....	.424	.409
Brazil (milreis) .....	.279	.235
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong).....	.789	.720
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.083	1.005
(Tael—Peking, silver)	1.156	1.085
Russia (ruble) .....	.515	.018

LOWER MEXICAN DUTIES ANNOUNCED

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, July 10.—On July 1, the Mexican government issued a decree reducing the import duties on many articles. Of interest to the drug trade are the following:

Acetanilid, Fraccion No. 514 kilo gross .04 centavos.

Carbonic acid, Fraccion No. 514 kilo gross, .04 centavos.

Hydrochloric acid, Fraccion No. 514 kilo gross, .04 centavos.

Nitric acid, Fraccion No. A515 kilo gross, .08 centavos.

Sulphuric acid, Fraccion No. 513 kilo gross, .03 centavos.

Sulphurous acid, Fraccion No. 514 kilo gross, .04 centavos.

Sulphur crude, Fraccion No. 248 kilo gross, .01 centavo.

Sulphur fused, Fraccion No. 248 kilo gross, .01 centavo.

Sulphur sublimed, Fraccion No. 248 kilo gross, .01 centavo.

Chewing gum, all kinds, Fraccion No. 116 legal \$1.00 kilo.

Sparklets, capsules of carbonic acid, Fraccion No. 514, .04 legal.

Acetic acid, Boric, Citric, Chromic, Formic, Phosphoric, Lactic, Oxalic, Tartaric, and Pyroligneous, .05 centavos kilo, legal weight.

The Secretary of the Treasury states that no special permits will be given for the exportation of any food products that are now prohibited. Under the Carranza government hundreds of tons of sugar were exported under special permits to the United States.

The new Government states that many changes are to follow within a short time, on imported and exported goods. Mexican exporters are hoping for a reduction on chicle and vanilla, but they are very doubtful that the present government will include these articles in the list of reduced export duties. Exporters and commission merchants are of the opinion that possibly vanilla will be raised to the old rate of \$2.00 the kilo (\$1.25 U. S. currency) which was in effect two years ago. It is reported that the Secretary of the Treasury has said he would prohibit the exportation of all Mexican products that could be used in Mexico. Export duties are based on the market price in the United States. If the market price of vanilla continues high in the United States the export duties will undoubtedly be raised.

PRICES FOR SULPHUR IN SICILY

By a decree of the Italian Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Labor, maximum selling prices on different grades of crude and refined Sicilian sulphur are established, to take effect retroactively from May 1. The decree is dated May 24 and appeared in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of May 29. The prices fixed by the decree for sulphur, refined or worked—that is, advanced by any step beyond the crude state—apply to certain ports in Sicily which are taken as basing points. For instance, Catania, Licata, Porto Empedocle, and Termini Imerese are named as the four Sicilian seaports for which the following base prices are given as the maxima per 100 kilos:

	Lire per 100 kilos
Sulphur, advanced beyond crude state:	
Refined, in cakes	84.26
Refined, in rolls	87.26
Pure sublimed	108.62
Crude ground	77.46
Refined and ground:	
Content—	
From 60 to 65 per cent.....	96.90
From 65 to 70 per cent.....	98.35
From 70 to 75 per cent.....	99.98
Refined and fanned:	
Content—	
From 75 to 80 per cent.....	101.55
From 80 to 85 per cent.....	103.67
From 85 to 90 per cent.....	106.66

To each of these prices as tabulated is to be added the charge of 5 centimes per 100 kilos, or 0.5 lira per metric ton, as a contribution toward the support of the Sicilian Sulphur Consortium, of which all producers are obliged to be members. The given prices are f. o. b. vessels or loaded in cars at the station of any one of the four ports selected as basing points. To determine the maximum allowable prices for other points in Sicily, actual transportation charges from one of the basing points to the destinations in question may be added. Furthermore, in the case of refined sulphur in cakes, allowance may be made for loss in transit not exceeding 1 per cent.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL IN CANADA

The Corby distillery of Corbyville, Ont., which has been manufacturing a popular brand of whiskey for nearly three generations, is now entirely devoted to the production of alcohol, the making of whiskey having ceased during the war. Prior to the war the output totalled 3,000 gallons per day; it is now 20,000 gallons per day. The business has been taken over by the Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co., the officials of which are Sir Mortimer B. Davis, president; J. Borton, vice president; W. S. Ramer, treasurer; and F. C. Brofee, secretary, all of Montreal; W. J. Hume, manager of Corbyville and G. W. Appell, chief chemist. This company is the first in Canada to manufacture alcohol for industrial purposes, and up to date has been marketing its products abroad, but it is expected that before long the output will be disposed of in Canada for use in power generation in place of gasoline.

The Societe Alsacienne de Produits Chimiques with 16,000,000 francs capital has been incorporated in France to take over the former German-owned Kesther establishments at Thann-Mulhouse (Alsace) in addition to a large modern plant at La Rochelle, formerly making war chemicals, which will now be used for the manufacture of synthetic camphor, sulphates of copper and potash.

The Toronto Hydroelectric Commission, of Toronto, Canada, has rejected the demands of union electrical workers for \$1 an hour. The commission, through its chairman, P. W. Ellis, calls the claims absurd.

CHEMICALS MADE IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

The largest factories of mineral chemicals are those of the Chemical and Metallurgic Association in Usti n. L. (Aussig a. E.), with branch establishments at Kralupy, Falknov, Nestemice and Hrusov, says the "Czecho-Slovak Trade Review," published at Prague. These are manufacturing nearly every kind of inorganic chemicals. In addition there are numerous other big factories, most of them German. Czech factories for the production of artificial manure, sulphuric acid and some other preparations are the chemical works at Pecky, Kolin and Ces. Budejovice, Slany and Prerov, all of them joint stock companies. The Bacin factory in Pohrebacka and some 20 small works employing less than 20 hands complete the list. The largest factories in Slovakia are "Clotylde" in Nagy Bocsko (Marmaros district), which manufactures acids, Glauber salt, chloride of lime, saltpetre, etc., and "Hungaria," at Zlin (Trencin district); beside these there exist some 15 smaller works. Hitherto we have been obliged to import pyrites, salts, saltpetre, phosphates, and metallic raw materials, with the exception of iron and lead. The presence of salt and pyrites in Slovakia will, in the future, ease the situation.

Austria used to calculate about 8 kilos of salt for each inhabitant per year. In consequence of the large amount of pork that is being smoked and pickled in this country we have to reckon with about 10 kilos of salt per head. Therefore, our population of 13 millions requires some 13,000 wagon loads of salt per year; 4,000 wagon loads are required for cattle and 10,000 for the chemical factories. Of this total of 27,000 wagons the district south of Tesin and that of Marmaros supply only 3,800. Rational mining might increase the output, but hardly to an extent which would make us independent of imports. The supply of pyrites from Central Slovakia might suffice for the demand. The other raw materials must be bought abroad if we are to keep our former markets. Roumania purchased from us alkaline lye, Switzerland and the Balkans mineral colors, Serbia water glass and chloride of lime.

A list of some of the chemicals imported into the Dutch East Indies, and a synopsis of the uses of each in connection with the sugar and rubber industries are contained in a report by Trade Commissioner John A. Fowler which may be obtained by requesting file No. FE-169, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., or branch offices.

The American Association of Commerce and Trade, at Berlin, Germany, has resumed the publication of its bulletin under the title "Transatlantic Trade." The reading room of the Association is a favorite resort for American merchants who visit Berlin and American trade papers are kept on file for reference.

Prof. J. C. McLennan, of the University of Toronto, who was scientific adviser to the British Admiralty during the later years of the war, is now in London arranging with the Admiralty for the installation of a plant in Canada for the production of helium for inflating the balloons of airships.

The Danish Export Association of Copenhagen, Denmark, is sending out the "Danish Export Review" to chambers of commerce, consuls, shipowners, banks and merchants engaged in export trade.

The Societe Commerciale Baigneres, Dewisme, of Paris, announces that its capital has been increased from two to five million francs.

A large body of shale oil is reported to have been found in the East Kimberley gold fields in Western Australia.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

NOTICE—Prices quoted are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages. A price range (two sets of figures, .16-.19) indicates prices for different quantities or that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices, all of which are included within the range.

All quotations are on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces and American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers, the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)—1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon—433 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon—3.79 liters
1 Liter—264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H ₂ O) weighs 8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 kilogram
1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Fine Chemicals

Acetaldehyde	lb.	.41	— .43
Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk.	lb.	.60	— .70
Acetphenetidin	lb.	2.45	— 2.50
Aconitine, Sulph., 1/4-oz. vials	ea.		
Adeps Lanae, See Lanolin			
Alcohol 190 proof U.S.P., gal.		5.10	— 5.15
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof, gal.		5.25	— 5.40
Second Hands, U.S.P., gal.		6.50	— 7.00
Wood ref., 95 p.c., gal.		3.25	— 3.30
97 p.c., gal.		3.35	— 3.40
Second Hands, gal.		3.25	— 3.75
Pure	gal.	4.40	— 4.50
Denatured, 180 proof, gal.		1.10	— 1.11
188 proof	gal.	1.12	— 1.13
Second Hands	gal.	1.02	— 1.06
Aloin, U. S. P., powd., lb.		1.05	— 1.10
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst., lb.		.65	— .70
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P., lb.		.40	— .40
Bichromate, C. P., lb.		.95	— 1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk, lb.		.50	— .51
Carb. Dom. U.S.P. kegs, powd., lb.		.17	— .18
Chloride, U.S.P., lb.		.35	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Iodide	lb.	1.45	— 1.46
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	1.05	— 1.06
Persulphate	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate, U.S.P., lb.		.95	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.		4.75	— 5.00
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.17	— .18
Needle powder	lb.	.12	— .13
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Apomorphine Hydrochloride, oz.			— 23.80
Argois, red	lb.	.08	— .10
Arsenic red, See Heavy Chemicals			
White, See Heavy Chemicals			
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P., lb.			— 4.85
Aspirin	lb.	.85	— .92
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.			— 20.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.			— 13.00
Barbital	oz.		— 2.25
Barium Carb. prec., pure, lb.		.28	— .29
Dioxide	lb.		— .25
Iodide	lb.		— 5.15
Nitrate	lb.	.12	— .15
Bay Rum	gal.		— 3.60
Denatured Salicy. Acid, gal.			— 3.65
Denatured, Quinine	gal.		— 3.85
Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Chemicals)			
Benzonaphthol	lb.	4.25	— 4.50

Berberine Hdehl.	lb.	—	34.00
Acid Sulphate	lb.	—	31.00
Neutral Sulph.	lb.	—	33.00
Bismuth Metallic	lb.	—	2.77
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P., lb.		—	5.80
Citrate, U.S.P., lb.		—	3.10
Oxychloride	lb.	—	3.30
Salicylate	lb.	—	2.45
Subbenzoate	lb.	—	3.50
Subcarbonate, U.S.P., lb.		—	3.10
For X-ray Diagnosis, lb.		—	3.65
Subgallate	lb.	—	2.85
Subiodide	lb.	—	4.95
Subnitrate	lb.	—	2.85
Subsalicylate	lb.	—	3.00
Tannate	lb.	—	3.00
Borax, in bbls., crystals, lb.		.09 1/2	10
Crystals U.S.P., Kegs, lb.		.09 1/2	10
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.			
Bromine, purified	lb.	—	.85
Bromoform	lb.	—	3.25
Cadmium Bromide, crystals, lb.		1.60	— 1.65
Iodide	lb.	—	4.30
Metal sticks	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk, lb.		—	7.75
Second Hands	lb.	—	8.50
Hydrobromide	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Citrate, U.S.P., lb.		—	6.25
Phosphate	lb.	10.00	— 10.25
Calcium Glycophosphate, lb.		1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphites	lb.	.90	— .92
Iodide	lb.	—	4.00
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphocarbonate	lb.	.70	— .75
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk. lb.		—	1.40
16's in 1-lb. carton, lb.		—	1.45
24's in 1-lb. carton, lb.		—	1.47 1/2
32's in 1-lb. carton, lb.		—	1.49
Japan refined, 2 1/2 lb. slabs, lb.		1.20	— 1.23
Crude, Chinese, lb.		.75	— .80
Monobromated, bulk, lb.		3.50	— 3.55
Caramel	gal.	1.35	— 1.40
Carmin, No. 40, lb.		5.70	— 5.80
Casein, C.P., lb.		—	.35
Technical	lb.	.18	— .16
Castor Oil, AA bbls., lb.		.18 1/2	— .19
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.90	— .92
Chalk, Precip., light, lb.		.04 1/2	— .05
Heavy	lb.	.04	— .04 1/2
Drop	lb.	.03 1/2	— .04
Charcoal, Willow, Powd., lb.		.05 1/2	— .06
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crystals, 25 lb. jars, 100 lb. lots, lb.		—	1.66
Chloroform, U.S.P., lb.		.40	— .45
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals, oz.		—	1.26
Sulphate	oz.	.90	— 1.05
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals, oz.		—	.74
Sulphate	oz.	—	.45
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst., oz.		—	10.50
Gran., Powd., oz.		—	10.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk, lb.		.42	— .43
Fingers, cases	lb.	.49	— .50
Codeine, Alk., 25 oz. lots, oz.		—	11.40
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	9.10
Nitrate	oz.	—	10.80
Phosphate	oz.	—	8.60
Sulphate	oz.	—	9.10
Cod Liver Oil Newf'd., bbls.		70.00	— 75.00
Norwegian	bbl.	75.00	— 78.00
Collodion, U.S.P., lb.		.30	— .31
Corn Syrup	lb.	.06	— .06 1/2
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury			
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals			
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P. lb.		.52	— .56
Powdered, 95 p.c., lb.		.52	— .56
Cresosote, U.S.P., lb.		.75	— .80
Carbonate	lb.	2.75	— 3.50
Cresol, U.S.P., lb.		.18	— .21
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.			
Dover's Powder, U.S.P., lb.		2.80	— 3.00
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials, ea.		—	2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P., lb.		—	30.00
15 gr. vials, ea.		—	1.35
Epsom Salts, see Mag. Sulphate			
Ether, U.S.P., Conc. bulk, lb.		—	.24
Washed, bulk	lb.	—	.40
Nitrous, conc.	lb.	—	1.10
U.S.P., 1880, bulk, lb.		—	.47
Anaesthesia, bulk, lb.		—	.28
Ethyl Acetate, pure, gal.		—	1.05
Iodide	lb.	—	5.20
Ethyl Methyl Ketone, lb.		.22 1/2	— .23
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals			
*Formaldehyde	lb.	—	.40
Second Hands	lb.	.50	— .51
Gelatin, silver	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
*Nominal			

Glycerin	lb.	27 1/2	— 28 1/2
Cans	lb.	.29	— .30 1/2
Dynamite, drums incl., lb.		.26 1/2	— .27
Saponification, loose	lb.	.19 1/2	— .20
Soap Lye, loose	lb.	.18	— .18 1/2
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Carbonate	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Haarlem Oil, dom., gross		—	3.50
Imported	gross	—	5.50
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Hydrastine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	26.50
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	26.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	26.50
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	8.25	— 8.50
8-oz. bottles	gross	12.50	— 12.75
12-oz. bottles	gross	17.50	— 17.75
16-oz. bottles	gross	20.75	— 21.00
Hydroquinone, bulk	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Ichthyol (as to brand), lb.		1.50	— 1.45
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.			
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	—	4.35
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk, lb.		—	5.35
Crystals	lb.	—	6.35
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII, lb.		—	3.50
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P., lb.		—	1.07
Green scales, U.S.P., lb.		—	1.38
Chloride, cryst. (ferric), lb.		.12	— .1
Solution, U.S.P., lb.		.07	— .00
Iodide	lb.	—	3.90
Syrup, U.S.P., 1900, lb.		—	.36
Phosphate, U.S.P., lb.		—	1.04
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P., lb.		—	1.46
Metallic, Reduced	lb.	—	1.10
Lancin, hydrous, cans U.S.P., lb.		.17	— .20
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.25	— .26
Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII, lb.		—	3.05
Licorice, U.S.P., Mass., lb.		.38	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .72
Sticks	lb.	.59	— .52
Comp. Powder	lb.	.21	— .25
Lithium Carbonate	lb.	—	1.80
Citrate	lb.	—	1.80
Lycopodium, U.S.P., lb.		2.75	— 3.00
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls., lb.		18	— 24
Technical, bbls., lb.		.12	— .13
Glycophosphate	lb.	—	4.85
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Oxide, tins light, lb.		—	1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	2.15
Salicylate	lb.	—	.68
Sulph. Eps. Salt, tech., 100 lbs.		3.50	— 3.75
U.S.P. 100 lbs.		4.00	— 4.50
Manganese Glycophosphate	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII, lb.		2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	lb.	—	4.60
Peroxide	lb.	.13	— .16
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.20	— .27
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb., ea.		90.00	— 92.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	1.16
Blue Mass	lb.	—	.77
Powdered	lb.	—	.70
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c., lb.		—	.75
50 p.c., lb.		—	1.64
Citrine Ointment	lb.	—	.58
Calomel, Amer.	lb.	—	1.58
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst. lb.		—	1.47
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	1.42
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	3.75
Red	lb.	—	3.85
Yellow	lb.	—	3.75
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	1.74
Powdered	lb.	—	1.94
White Precipitate	lb.	—	1.87
Powdered	lb.	—	1.92
with chalk	lb.	—	.77
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals			
Methylene Blue, medicinal, lb.		7.50	— 8.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.15	— .15
Mineral Oil, white, gal.		1.00	— 2.00
Morphine, Acet., 25oz., oz.		—	7.50
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	7.80
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	7.80
Sulphate	oz.	—	7.80
Diacetyl, Alkaloid 10-oz., oz.		—	11.90
Diacetyl, Hydrl.	oz.	—	10.85
Ethyl Hydrl.	oz.	—	12.45
Opium, cases, U.S.P., lb.		—	7.00
Granular	lb.	—	8.50
Powdered, U.S.P., lb.		—	8.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P., lb.		1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P., gal.		3.10	— 3.60
Paraformaldehyde	lb.	—	1.50
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.39	— .35
Pepsin, Powd., U.S.P., lb.		3.00	— 3.50
*Nominal			

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SULPHITE SODA
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Salts
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Fine Chemicals, Acids, and Crude Drugs

Petrolatum, light amber bbls. lb.	—	10%
Cream White12	12%
Lily White .....	.19	.20
Snow White .....	.21	.22
Phenolphthalein	1.65	1.70
Phosphorus, yellow .....	.35	.40
Red .....	.50	.60
Pilocarpine	—	9.50
Piperazine Hydrate	—	20.00
Podophyllin	—	15.00
Potassium acetate .....	.75	.80
Bicarbonate, U.S.P. ....	.35	.40
Bisulphate .....	.45	.50
C. P. ....	.75	.85
Bromate	1.00	1.10
Bromide Crystals, bulk ..	.95	.96
Granulated .....	.90	.91
Second Hands .....	.70	.75
Carbonate, U.S.P. ....	.58	.60
Caustic, U.S.P. (by alcohol) lb.	—	1.25
Chromate, cryst. yellow ..	.16	.16%
tech. 1-lb. c. 10.	—	.75
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.	—	1.78
Glycerophosphate, 75% ..	1.75	1.80
Guaiacal Sulphate	—	7.00
Hypophosphite, bulk	1.75	1.80
Iodide, bulk	3.20	3.25
Lactophosphate	—	1.00
Permanganate, U.S.P. ....	.80	.85
Salicylate	1.60	1.65
Sulphate, C.P.	1.11	1.16
Tartrate, powdered	—	1.25
Procaine, oz. bottles	7.00	7.50
5 gr. bottles	1.50	1.60
Pyramidon	—	13.50
Pyridin	2.75	3.00
Quicksilver, See Mercury	—	—
Quinine Sulph., 100-oz. tins. oz.	—	.90
1-oz. tins	—	.98
Second Hands, Java .....	.80	.82
Second Hands, Amcr. ....	.85	.87
Bisulphate, 100-oz. tins. oz.	—	.90
Alkaloid	—	1.25
Acetate	—	1.25
Benzoate	—	1.25
Citrate	—	1.25
Dihyd'chloride	—	1.25
Hydrochloride	—	1.10
Hypophosphite	—	1.25
Phosphate	—	1.19
Salicylate	—	1.19
Tannate	—	1.19
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins. oz.	—	1.26
Sulphate, tins	—	.85
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.	5.00	5.25
Technical	3.50	4.00
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bks. lb.	—	.39
Powdered, triple	—	.59
Rosewater, bottle	—	9.50
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble ..	3.50	3.75
U.S.P., Insoluble	3.50	3.60
Salloln, bulk	19.00	20.00
Saleol, U.S.P., bulk	—	.98
Santonin, cryst. U.S.P.	—	16.00
Powdered	—	16.00
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	—	30%
Silver Nitrate, 100 oz. lots ..	.61	.61%
Soap, Castile, white pure ..	.22	.25
Powd. U.S.P., bbls. ....	.40	.41
Green, U.S.P. ....	.15	.16
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P. gran. lb.	.25	.25
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P. ....	.75	.80
Bicarb. U.S.P. powd. bbls. lb.	.02%	.02%
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk .....	.85	.86
Second Hands .....	.70	.75
Caodylate	—	1.00
Caustic, U.S.P. See Sod. Hydroxide	—	—
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev.	—	.14
Crystals, c.b. 10.	—	.15
Granular, c.b. 10.	—	.19
Citrate, U.S.P. Cryst. VIII. lb.	—	1.06
Granular, U.S.P. gran. IX. lb.	—	1.24
Cyanide 96% see Heavy Chemicals	—	—
Glycerophosphate, crystals. lb.	2.15	2.20
Hydroxide, U.S.P., 10-lb. can	—	.22
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	1.00	1.05
Iodide, bulk	—	3.90
Oxalate	—	1.50
Peroxide .....	.35	.40
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran. ....	.17	.18
Recryst. ....	.40	.45
Dried .....	.40	.45
Salicylate U.S.P. ....	.50	.60
Sulph. (Gaubert's Salt)	2.05	2.50
Strontium Brom. Cryst. blk. lb.	.85	.86
Carbonate, pure .....	.40	.41
Iodide, bulk	—	3.60
Nitrate, Kegs .....	.15	.16
Salicylate, U.S.P.	—	.65

*Nominal

Strychnine Alk., cryst.	—	1.55
Acetate	—	1.96
Hypophosphite	—	2.15
Hydrochloride	—	1.95
Nitrate	—	1.96
Sulphate, crystals, bulk.	—	1.55
Sugar of Milk, Powder .....	.36	.27
Cartons, 1 lb.	—	.35
Sulphonol, 100-oz. lots.	—	.58
Sulphonethymethane, U.S.P. lb.	10.00	10.25
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	8.25	8.50
Sulphur, roll, bbls.	3.45	3.50
Flour, 100 p.c. pure.	3.60	4.25
Flowers, 100 p.c. pure.	3.80	4.35
Precip., U.S.P.	—	.25
Lac Sulphur	—	.15
Tartar Emetic, tech. ....	.67	.67%
U.S.P. ....	.73	.73%
Talcum, Ampr. ....	.02	.02%
Purified .....	.03	.06
Terpin Hydrate	1.10	1.15
Theobromine Alkaloid	10.00	10.25
Thiochol, See Potass. Guaiacal Sulphate	—	—
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	12.00	12.50
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk.	—	14.50
Tin, bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	—	.60
Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes	—	—
Tribromphenol	—	1.50
Trional	—	.70
Vanillin, see Aromatic Chemicals	—	—
Witch Hazel, Ext. dble dist. bbl.	1.24	1.26
Zinc Carbonate	—	.16
Chloride, U.S.P. ....	.45	.50
Iodide, bulk	—	3.85
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls. ....	.18	.20
Stearate .....	.41	.42

Acids

Acetic, See Heavy Chemicals	—	—
Acetyl-salicylic .....	.85	.92
Benzoic, from gum	—	—
U.S.P., ex. toloul. ....	.85	.90
*Boric, cryst. bbls.	—	.18
Powdered, bbls.	—	.18
Butyric, Tech. 60 p.c.	1.45	1.55
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs. lb.	—	.20
1-lb. bottle	—	.31
5-lb. bottle	—	.28
50 to 110-lb. tins. ....	.28	.25
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 lb. bot.	—	.30
Crude, 25 p.c. ....	.24	.31
Chromic, U.S.P.	1.12	1.25
Chrysophanic	2.75	3.00
Citric, crystals, bbls.	—	.34
Powdered	—	.85
Second Hands	—	.81
Creasylic, 95-100 p.c. See Coal-Tar Crudes	—	—
Formic, 75 p.c. tech. ....	.35	.40
Gallie, U.S.P. bulk.	1.40	1.45
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.	—	2.50
Hydrobromic, 40 p.c. pure. ....	.75	.85
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.150.	—	.19
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	2.40	2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c. ....	.60	.65
Lactic, U.S.P. VIII.	—	1.90
U.S.P., IX.	—	2.30
Molybdic, C.P.	—	4.00
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—
Nitric, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—
Nitro Muriatic .....	.20	.22
Oxalic, cryst. bbls. ....	.59	.61
Picric, kegs, see Intermediates	—	—
Phosphoric, 85-88p.c. syr. U.S.P. lb.	.45	.56
50 p.c. tech. ....	.22	.23%
Pyrogallie, resublimed	2.35	2.40
Crystals, bottles	1.95	2.00
Salicylic Bulk, U.S.P. ....	.45	.55
Sulphuric, C.P.	—	.07
Sulphurous .....	.03	.04
Tannic, U.S.P.	1.50	1.60
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	—	.75%
Powdered, U.S.P. ....	.74	.75
Second Hands, Cryst. ....	.73	.74
Powdered	—	—

Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar, Agar, No. 1. ....	.60	.65
No. 2 .....	.55	.58
No. 3 .....	.45	.48
Agaric, white	—	.50
Almonds, bitter .....	.35	.40
Sweet .....	.45	.50
Meal	—	.50

*Nominal

Ambergris, black	—	10.00
Grey	—	25.00
Areca Nuts .....	.20	.21
Powdered	—	.30
Balm of Gilead Buds.	1.10	1.15
Burgundy Pitch, Dom. ....	.10	10%
Cantharides, Chinese	1.20	1.25
Powdered	1.35	1.40
Russian, whole	—	3.50
Powdered	—	3.75
Castoreum	5.75	6.00
Charcoal Willow, powdered. lb.	.05%	.06
Wood, powdered .....	.04	.05
Civet	2.75	3.00
Colocynth, Apples, Trieste. lb.	.44	.45
Pulp, U.S.P. ....	.31	.32
Spanish Apples	—	—
Cuttlefish Bone Trieste. ....	.40	.41
Jewellers, large	1.60	1.65
Small	1.50	1.60
French .....	.50	.52
Dragon's Blood, Mass. ....	.30	.32
Reeds	1.50	1.60
Ergot, Russian	—	—
Spanish	6.00	6.50
Grains of Paradise.	—	.40
Guarana .....	.90	1.00
Honey, Calif. ....	.22	.23
Hops, N. Y., prime. ....	.80	1.10
Pacific Coast, prime. ....	.80	1.10
Icelandic, American (see Agar Agar)	—	—
Russian	9.00	10.00
Kamala	—	5.00
Kola Nuts, West Indies. ....	.13	.14
Leeches	5.00	7.00
Lupulin	1.50	2.00
Manna, large flake. ....	.65	.66
Small flake .....	.45	.46
Moss, Iceland .....	.17	.18
Irish .....	.11	.14
Musk, pods, Cab.	15.00	16.00
Tonquin	25.00	26.00
Grain, Cab	23.00	25.00
Tonquin	45.00	50.00
Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals	—	—
Nutgalls, Chinese .....	.38	.40
Nux Vomica, whole	13%	14%
Powdered .....	.20	.21
Puppy Heads	—	1.25
Quassia Chips	—	.12
Sandalwood, Chips .....	.55	.60
Ground .....	.62	.65
Scammony, resin	2.25	2.50
Powdered	2.50	2.60
Spermaceti, blocks .....	.30	.31
Storax, liquid, tech.	—	1.25
Ger. U.S.P.	1.75	1.80
Tamarinds, bbls.	—	.10
Kegs	5.25	5.50
Tar, Barbadoes	2.00	2.25
Turpentine, Venice, True	2.75	3.00
Artificial .....	.19	.20
Spirits, see Naval Stores.	—	—

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para .....	.50	.52%
South American .....	.62%	.65
Fir, Canada	—	16.00
Oregon	1.80	1.95
Peru	4.90	5.00
Tolu	1.00	1.10

BARKS

Angostura	—	.40
Basswood Bark, pressed. ....	.17	.21
Barberry .....	.30	.75
Bayberry .....	.54	.55
Blackhaw, of Root. ....	.30	.35
of Tree .....	.30	.35
Buckthorn .....	.40	.42
Cascara Sagrada	16%	.17
Cascarilla, quilla	—	—
Siftings .....	.30	.35
Chestnut .....	.10	1%
Cinchona, red quills. ....	.60	.70
Broken .....	.55	.60
*Yellow "quills"	—	—
*Broken .....	.60	.65
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd. lb.	—	—
Condurango .....	.11	.12
*Cotton Root .....	.65	.70
Cramp (true) .....	.50	.60
Cramp (so-called) .....	.09	.10
Degwood, Jamaica	—	.10

*Nominal

Standard Products*Guaranteed U. S. P.*

Acethyparamidosalol
 Amidopyrine
 Antipyrine Salicylate
 Arecoline Hydrobromide
 Hyoscine Hydrobromide
 Oleoresin Malefern
 Potassium Gualacol Sulphonate
 Quinine { Dicarboxate
 Ethylcarbonate
 Rennet Powder
 Silver Salts { Colloidale
 Nucleinate
 Proteinates
 Sparteinsulphate
 Sulfothyol
 Sulphonemethane
 Sulphonethylmethane

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Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals, Waxes and Seeds

Kava Kava	lb.	.21	—	.22
Lady Slipper	lb.	—	—	1.29
Licorice, *Russian, cut.....	lb.	.80	—	.90
Spanish natural bales.....	lb.	.15	—	.16
Selected	lb.	.33	—	.35
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.19
*Lavage, American	lb.	.78	—	.76
Manaca	lb.	.17	—	.20
Mandrake	lb.	.20	—	.22
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.65	—	1.70
Orria, Florentine hold.....	lb.	.14	—	.15
Verona	lb.	.09	—	.06%
Pareira Brava	lb.	.25	—	.28
Pellitory	lb.	.29	—	.31
Pink true	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Pleuray	lb.	—	—	.20
Poke	lb.	.15	—	.16
Rhatany	lb.	.09	—	.09%
Rhubarb	lb.	—	—	.85
High Dried	lb.	.90	—	.92
Powdered	lb.	.80	—	.85
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.33	—	.40
American	lb.	.38%	—	.40
Mexican	lb.	.06	—	.07
Scammony Root	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Senega, Northern	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Southern	lb.	.75	—	.80
Serpentaria	lb.	.20	—	.22
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.45	—	.50
Snake, Canada natural.....	lb.	—	—	.75
Stripped	lb.	.25	—	.25
Spikenard	lb.	.10	—	.12
Squill, white	lb.	.15	—	.16
Stillingia	lb.	.12	—	.14
Stone	lb.	.09%	—	.10%
Turmeric Madras	lb.	.09%	—	.10
Alcepy	lb.	.07%	—	.07%
China	lb.	.75	—	.80
Unicorn false (Helonias).....	lb.	.90	—	.95
True (Aletis)	lb.	.20	—	.22
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	—	—	.22
*English	lb.	—	—	.22
*Japanese	lb.	—	—	.22
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12	—	.13
*Yellow Parilla	lb.	—	—	.20

SEEDS

Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—	—
Star	lb.	.33	—	.34
Spanish	lb.	.18	—	.18%
Annatto	lb.	.04	—	.05
Canary, *Spanish	lb.	—	—	.06%
Morocco	lb.	.06	—	.06%
South American	lb.	.05%	—	.06
Caraway, African	lb.	.10	—	.10%
Dutch	lb.	.08	—	.08%
Domestic	lb.	1.60	—	2.50
Cardamom, bleached	lb.	.25	—	.25%
Celery	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Colchicum	lb.	.35	—	.40
Conium	lb.	—	—	.03
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.03	—	.03%
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.07%	—	.08
Bleached	lb.	—	—	.08%
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.08	—	.08%
Morocco	lb.	.07	—	.07%
Dill	lb.	.11	—	.11%
Fennel, French	lb.	—	—	.11%
German	lb.	—	—	.11%
Bombay	lb.	.11	—	.11%
Flax, whole	per cbl.	20.00	—	22.00
Ground	lb.	.11	—	.12
Poenugreek	lb.	.02%	—	.03
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.06	—	.06%
Cilian	lb.	.06	—	.06%
Job's Tears, white.....	lb.	.06%	—	.06
Larkspur	lb.	.25	—	.26
Lobelia	lb.	—	—	2.00
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.17%	—	.18
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.14	—	.14%
California Brown	lb.	.15%	—	.16
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.08	—	.08%
English, Yellow	lb.	.13	—	.13%
Danish, Yellow	lb.	.12	—	.12%
Parsley	lb.	.28	—	.29
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.31	—	.32
Blue, Russian	lb.	—	—	.24%
Indian	lb.	.12%	—	.13
White Indian	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Quince	lb.	—	—	.10%
Rape, English	lb.	—	—	.10%
Japanese small	lb.	.09%	—	.10
Domestic	lb.	—	—	.10

*Nominal

Sabadilla	lb.	.16	—	.17
Stramonium	lb.	.25	—	.26
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.70	—	1.75
Kombe	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	—	—	.22
South American	lb.	.07%	—	.08
Worm, American	lb.	.36	—	.28
Levant	lb.	1.25	—	1.80

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods.....	lb.	.18	—	.19
Bombay	lb.	.18	—	.18%
Japan	lb.	.22	—	.23
Cassia Buds	lb.	.24	—	.25
China, Selected, mats.....	lb.	.13	—	.13%
Saigon, assortment	lb.	.31	—	.34
Chilles, Japan	lb.	.30	—	.31
Mombasa	lb.	.25	—	.26
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.39	—	.52
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.34	—	.35
Amboyas	lb.	.46	—	.47
Penang	lb.	.60	—	.61
Ginger, African	lb.	.13	—	.13%
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.38	—	.39
Japan	lb.	.13	—	.13%
Mace, Siau	lb.	.40	—	.42
Banda, No. 2	lb.	.37	—	.38
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.31	—	.32
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.27	—	.28
75s-90s	lb.	.28	—	.29
Pepper, Black Sing.....	lb.	.13	—	.13%
White	lb.	.23%	—	.24
Pimento, Select	lb.	.08%	—	.09

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.36	—	.37
Bees, white	lb.	.64	—	.65
Refined, light	lb.	.36	—	.37
Dark	lb.	.35	—	.36
Crude, light	lb.	.29	—	.30
Dark	lb.	.28	—	.29
Candelilla	lb.	.31	—	.32
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	—	—	.85
No. 1, North Country.....	lb.	—	—	.60
No. 2, North Country.....	lb.	.60	—	.62
No. 3, Fatty Gray.....	lb.	.43	—	.44
No. 3, Chalky	lb.	.42	—	.43
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.14	—	.16
White	lb.	.17	—	.20
Japan	lb.	.18	—	.19
Montan, crude	lb.	.35	—	.36
*Bleached	lb.	—	—	.36
Ozokerite, crude, brown.....	lb.	.35	—	.36
*Green	lb.	—	—	.36
*Refined, white	lb.	—	—	.36
*Domestic	lb.	—	—	.36
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—	.36
Paraffin, ref'd 123-132 deg. m.p.	lb.	—	—	.11
*Foreign, 130-132 deg. m.p.	lb.	—	—	.11%
Stearic Acid, See Animal Oils				

Essential Oils

Almond, Bitter, U.S.P.	lb.	9.00	—	9.25
Bitter, f.f. P. A.	lb.	9.50	—	9.75
Artificial, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chems.				
Sweet	lb.	.70	—	.75
Peach Kernel (Apricot).....	lb.	.45	—	.50
Amber, Crude	lb.	1.35	—	1.40
Rectified	lb.	1.55	—	1.63
Anise	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Bay	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Bergamot	lb.	6.00	—	7.00
*Bois de Rose	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Cade	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Cajuput, Native	lb.	.75	—	.90
U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Camphor, Sassafras	lb.	.14	—	.16
Japanese, white	lb.	.60	—	.65
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	3.75	—	4.00
Cassia, Technical	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Artificial	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.40	—	2.50
Cedar, Leaf	lb.	1.65	—	1.75
Cedar Wood, light.....	lb.	.55	—	.60
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.....	lb.	—	—	25.00
Leaf	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.82	—	.85
Java	lb.	1.30	—	1.35

*Nominal

Cloves, can	lb.	3.00	—	3.15
Bottles	lb.	3.10	—	3.20
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	—	.95
Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	38.00	—	40.00
Croton	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Cubebs, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	—	8.25
Cumin	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Erigeron	lb.	6.75	—	7.00
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.65	—	.70
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Geranium, Rose Algerian.....	lb.	9.00	—	9.50
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Turkish	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Ginger	lb.	7.50	—	7.75
Gingergrass	lb.	—	—	3.25
Hemlock	lb.	.85	—	.90
Juniper Berries, rect.....	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Wood	lb.	—	—	1.50
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	9.00	—	10.00
Spike	lb.	.75	—	.80
Garden	lb.	.75	—	1.25
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	3.75	—	4.00
Limes, Expressed	lb.	7.25	—	7.75
Distilled	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Linaloe	lb.	7.00	—	7.25
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Mirbane, ref., see Aromatic Chemicals				
Mustard, natural	lb.	23.00	—	26.00
Artificial	lb.	9.00	—	5.25
Neroli, Bigarade	lb.	90.00	—	110.00
Petal	lb.	110.00	—	160.00
Artificial	lb.	15.00	—	20.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Orange, bitter	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Sweet, West Indian.....	lb.	8.75	—	9.00
Italian	lb.	10.00	—	11.00
Organum, Imitation	lb.	.35	—	.45
Orris Concrete	oz.	5.00	—	5.50
Patchouli	lb.	27.50	—	30.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	2.00	—	2.10
French	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Peppermint, Natural, tins.....	lb.	6.75	—	7.00
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Japanese	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Petit Grain, So. America.....	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
French	lb.	10.00	—	11.00
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Fumilio	oz.	15.50	—	16.00
Rose, French	oz.	9.00	—	14.50
Bulgarian	oz.	2.75	—	3.25
Artificial	oz.	1.00	—	1.10
Rosemary, Spanish	lb.	11.25	—	11.50
Sandalwood, East India.....	lb.	6.00	—	6.25
West Indian	lb.	1.75	—	1.90
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.70	—	.75
Artificial	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Savin	lb.	11.50	—	12.00
Spearmint	lb.	.90	—	.95
Spruce	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	1.70	—	1.75
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.85	—	2.15
White, French	lb.	12.00	—	14.00
Vetiver, Bourbon	lb.	5.50	—	6.00
Wintergreen, sweet birch.....	lb.	9.50	—	10.50
Genuine Gaultheria	lb.	.75	—	.80
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk.....	lb.	9.25	—	9.50
Wormseed Baltimore	lb.	12.00	—	13.00
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	14.00	—	16.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon.....	lb.	35.00	—	40.00
Manila	lb.	8.00	—	20.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—	3.50

OLEORESINS

Capsicum	lb.	6.00	—	6.25
Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	7.75	—	8.00
Cubeb	lb.	3.40	—	3.50
Ginger	lb.	6.00	—	6.25
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	—	20.00
Imported	lb.	—	—	22.00
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum).....	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Pepper, black	lb.	—	—	7.00

AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Acetaphenone, C.P.	lb.	6.25	—	6.50
Amyl Salicylate	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Imported	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Anethol	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Alcaldic	lb.	8.00	—	10.00
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Free From Chlorine.....	lb.	—	—	2.00
Benzyl Acetate	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Imported	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Benzyl Alcohol	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Imported	lb.	3.00	—	3.25

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Benzyl Benzoate

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Benzyl Benzoate	fb.	3.75	-4.25
Imported	fb.	-	-6.50
Benzyl Chloride, pure	fb.	-	-3.50
Borneol	fb.	-	-3.50
Bromostyrol	fb.	8.50	-9.00
Cinnamic Acid	fb.	5.50	-6.50
Cinnamic Alcohol	fb.	50.00	-40.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde	fb.	-	-5.50
Citral	fb.	8.00	-9.50
Citronellol	fb.	-	-16.00
Imported	fb.	24.00	-30.40
Coumarin	fb.	6.50	-7.90
Ethyl Benzoate	fb.	-	-2.00
Ethyl Cinnamate	fb.	7.00	-8.00
Eucalyptol	fb.	1.15	-1.20
Eugenol	fb.	6.00	-6.50
Geraniol, Standard	fb.	3.50	-4.00
Imported	fb.	-	-6.00
Geranyl Acetate	fb.	7.00	-8.00
Heliotropin	fb.	5.00	-5.50
Indol, C. P.	fb.	-	-15.00
Imported	fb.	-	-20.00
iso-Eugenol	fb.	9.50	-10.50
Imported	fb.	15.00	-16.00
Linalool	fb.	10.00	-12.00
Linalyl Acetate	fb.	16.00	-18.00
Linalyl Benzoate	fb.	-	-18.00
Menthol	fb.	5.50	-5.75
Methyl Anthranilate	fb.	10.50	-11.60
Imported	fb.	13.00	-14.00
Methyl Cinnamate	fb.	10.00	-12.00
Methyl Paracresol	fb.	-	-16.00
Methyl Salicylate	fb.	.75	-.80
Mirbane, rect., drums extra	fb.	.18	-.19
Musk Ambrette	fb.	90.00	-100.00
Musk Ketone	fb.	-	-50.00
Musk Nylene	fb.	11.25	-12.50
Phenylacetaldehyde	fb.	40.00	-45.00
Phenylacetic Acid	fb.	5.00	-5.00
Phenylethylalcohol	fb.	30.00	-40.00
Rhodinol	fb.	24.00	-26.00
Safrol	fb.	.80	-.90
Terpineol, C. P.	fb.	1.50	-2.00
Imported	fb.	2.00	-2.50
Thymol	fb.	12.00	-12.50
Vanillin	fb.	.95	-1.00
Violet, artificial (Itonone)	fb.	-	-15.00

Heavy Chemicals

ACIDS			
Acetic, 28 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	4.00	-4.50
56 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	8.00	-8.75
90 p.c., bbls., Com'l.	100 lbs.	11.50	-12.50
90 p.c., bbls., pure	100 lbs.	13.25	-13.75
Glacial bbls. & chys.	100 lbs.	14.00	-16.40
Hydrobromic com.	40 p.c.	.46	-.48
Pure, 40 p.c.	fb.	.80	-.90
Hydrofluoric 30 p.c. bbls.	fb.	.08	-.09
18 p.c. in carboys	fb.	.11	-.13
52 p.c. in carboys	fb.	.12	-.14
Lactic, 22 p.c.	fb.	.04½	-.05
51 per cent pure	fb.	-	-.35
Mixed Nitric	unit	.12	-.13
Sulphuric	unit	.31½	-.34
Muriatic, 18 deg. chys.	100 lbs.	3.00	3.25
20 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	3.25	3.50
22 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	3.50	4.00
Pure chys. 18 deg.	cwt.	3.25	3.50
20 deg.	cwt.	3.50	3.75
22 deg.	cwt.	3.75	4.00
Nitric, 36 deg. carboys	fb.	.06½	.06¾
38 deg. carboys	fb.	.07	.07¼
40 deg. carboys	fb.	.07½	.07¾
42 deg. carboys	fb.	.08	.08¼
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c.	fb.	.32	.35
50 p.c. tech.	fb.	.21½	.25½
Pyroligneous, Tech.	gal.	.12	-.12½
Sulphuric, Tank carlots	fb.	-	-16.00
60 deg., f.o.b. wks.	ton	16.00	-18.00
Second Hands	ton	14.00	-16.00
65 deg., f.o.b. wks.	ton	22.00	-23.00
Second Hands	ton	16.00	-18.00
20 p.c. Oleum, f.o.b. wkstn	25.00	-30.00	
Second Hands	ton	20.00	-22.00
Sulphurous com.	fb.	.08	-.11
Tannic, Tech.	fb.	-	-.80
Acetone	fb.	.21	-.22
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c.	fb.	-	-.70
Acetyl Chloride, dist.	fb.	-	-.45
Alum., ammonia, lump	fb.	.04½	.08
Ground	fb.	.04½	.08¼
Powdered	fb.	.05	.05½
Chrome	fb.	.15	.16
Potash lump	fb.	.07¾	.08
Powdered	fb.	.08	.08¾
Chrome	fb.	.17	.18
Ground	fb.	.09	.09¾
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	-	-6.38
Aluminum chloride, carboys	fb.	-	-.05
Anhydrous	fb.	-	-.18
*Sulphate Iron free	cwt.	4.75	-5.50
*Commercial	cwt.	3.80	-3.75

Aluminum hydrate light	fb.	.22	-.25
*Ammonia, Anhydrous	fb.	.33	-.37
Ammonia Carbonate	fb.	.16	-.17
*Ammonia Water, 25 deg.	fb.	.08¾	-.13¾
20 deg.	fb.	.07¼	-.09¼
18 deg.	fb.	.06¾	-.08¾
16 deg.	fb.	.06¼	-.08¼
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	fb.	.26	-.36
Nitrate	fb.	.09	-.10
Sal Ammoniac, gray	fb.	.13¾	-.13¾
Granulated, white	fb.	.15	-.16
Lump	fb.	.24	-.26
*Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	.00	-.62½
Dom., single bags	100 lbs.	5.75	-6.00
Antimony chloride, liq.	fb.	.18	-.30
Anhydrous	fb.	.50	-.55
Sulphurett	fb.	-	-.60
Crimson F.	fb.	-	-.35
Golden No. 1	fb.	-	-.30
No. 2	fb.	-	-.35
Vermillion	fb.	-	-.55
Arsenic, white	fb.	.15½	-.16½
Red	fb.	.20	-.21
Barium, chloride	ton	160.00	-180.00
Imported	ton	-	-150.00
Binoxide	fb.	.25	-.26
Carbonate	ton	85.00	-90.00
Nitrate	fb.	.12	-.13
Barytes, floated, white	ton	29.50	-30.00
Off color	ton	18.00	-20.07
Blanc Fix	dry	ton	110.00
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b. wks.	100 lbs.	5.75	-6.25
*Export F.A.S.	100 lbs.	6.00	-6.25
Bromine, Purified	fb.	-	-.85
Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	3.50	-3.55
Carbide	fb.	.05	-.05½
Carbonate	fb.	.01¾	-.02¾
Light	fb.	.03½	-.04½
Heavy	fb.	.08	-.08
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	-	-27.50
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	-	-34.50
Anhydrous	fb.	.12	-.14
Chlorine, liquefied	fb.	.07½	-.09
Carbon bisulphide	fb.	.08	-.11
Carbon black	fb.	.12	-.13
Carbon tetrachloride	fb.	.13½	-.14½
Cobalt Oxide	fb.	1.45	-1.50
Copper Carbonate	fb.	.23	-.29
Copper Oxide	fb.	.21½	-.23
Cyanide	fb.	.65	-.70
Sulphate (Verdigris)	fb.	.45	-.48
Powdered	fb.	.40	-.42
Sulphate, 97-98 p.c.	100 lbs.	8.00	-8.25
98 p.c. carlots, N.Y.	100 lbs.	8.25	-8.50
*Copperas	100 lbs.	-	-3.50
Ferric Chloride, crys.	fb.	.09	-.11¾
Flake White	fb.	.16½	-.17½
Liquid, 40 deg.	fb.	.07	-.07½
Ferrous Chloride, crys.	fb.	.06	-.06½
Fluorspar, Powdered	ton	30.00	-35.00
Acid Grade	ton	-	-
Fuller's Earth	ton	17.00	-20.00
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	4.00	-4.16
Refined	gal.	4.25	-4.50
Lead Acetate, white cryst.	fb.	.16	-.16½
Broken lumps	fb.	.15½	-.16
Granulated	fb.	.15½	-.16
Arsenate, powdered	fb.	.27	-.30
Paste	fb.	.13½	-.15
Nitrate	fb.	-	-.15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	fb.	.11¾	-.13½
Red, American	fb.	.12½	-.13½
Sulphate, basic	fb.	.10	-.10½
White, Basic Carb. Amer.	fb.	.10½	-.15½
dry	fb.	.15½	-.17
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	fb.	.08½	-.08¾
Lithopone	fb.	-	-.35
Lime, hydrate	fb.	-	-.35
Acetate	100 lbs.	3.50	-3.55
Sulphur solution	gal.	.17	-.22
Magnesite	ton	65.00	-68.00
f.o.b. N. Y.	fb.	.03½	-.04
Magnesium Sulphate	fb.	.03½	-.03¾
Chloride, fused	ton	70.00	-75.00
Manganese Chloride	fb.	.20	-.21
Dioxide	fb.	.13	-.15
Sulphate	fb.	.20	-.22
Nickel oxide	fb.	.40	-.45
Salts, single	fb.	.15	-.16
double	fb.	.14	-.15
*Nitric Cake	ton	7.00	-7.50
Orange Mineral	fb.	.15½	-.16½
Paris Green	fb.	.35	-.40
Phosphorus red	fb.	-	-.50
Yellow	fb.	.35	-.40
Oxychloride	fb.	.60	-.65
Sesquisulphide	fb.	.42½	-.45
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	-1.60
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	-2.00
Potash Caustic, 88 deg.	fb.	.20	-.33
Imported, 90%	fb.	-	-.37
Sticks, U.S.P.	fb.	.88	-.93
*Nominal			

Potassium Bichromate	fb.	.34	-.36
Bichromate	fb.	.33	-.37
Potass. Carb., calc., U.S.P.	fb.	.58	-.60
90-85 p.c.	fb.	.18	-.20
Hydrated	fb.	.26	-.28
85-90 p.c.	fb.	.23	-.25
*90-95 p.c.	fb.	-	-
Chlorate, cryst.	fb.	.16	-.16½
Powdered, American	fb.	.16	-.16½
*Japanese	fb.	-	-
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	unit	2.25	2.35
Metabisulphite	fb.	.41	-.42
Potassium, Com'l.	fb.	.80	-.85
U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals			
Prussiate, red	fb.	.83	-.85
Yellow	fb.	.38	-.40
Sulphate, 99 p.c.	fb.	.50	-.55
Salt Cake	ton	-	-40.00
Saltpetre	fb.	.15	-.18
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light	100 lbs.	3.25	3.50
*Dense, 58 p.c. bags	100 lbs.	4.00	4.50
*Caustic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.25	6.50
F. A. S.	100 lbs.	6.00	6.50
Ground, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.50	7.00
Flake, future	100 lbs.	5.90	8.50
*Sodium Acetate	fb.	.12	-.12½
Bichromate	fb.	.24	-.25
Bicarbonate	100 lbs.	2.75	3.00
Bisulphite	fb.	.06½	-.07
*Bisulphate	ton	7.00	7.50
Carbonate, Sal. in bbls. cwt.	1.60	1.79	
Chlorate	fb.	.12	-.12½
*Cyanide 95-98	fb.	.27	-.29
Second Hands	fb.	-	-.35
78-76 p.c.	fb.	.28	-.25
Fluoride	fb.	.18	-.19
Hydrosulphite	fb.	1.20	1.25
Hyposulphite, Crys. bbls. cwt.	3.75	4.25	
Granulated	fb.	4.00	4.25
Kegs	cwt.	4.25	5.00
Nitrate, crude	100 lbs.	3.85	3.95
Nitrite	fb.	.18½	-.21
Peroxide	fb.	.35	-.40
Phosphate (tri) ref.	fb.	.07	-.07½
di-Sodium, U.S.P., gran.	fb.	.08	-.08½
Technical	fb.	.08½	-.06
Anhydrous	fb.	.16½	-.17
Mono-Sodium, ref.	fb.	.25	-.30
Prussiate, Yellow	fb.	.27½	-.28½
Silicate, 60 deg.	cwt.	3.12½	3.50
30 deg.	cwt.	1.80	2.00
*Sulphide, 60 p.c.	fb.	.10	-.10½
*30 p.c. crystals	fb.	.05½	-.05¾
Sulphite	fb.	.04¾	-.04¾
Sulphate, Gl'b salt	100 lbs.	2.05	2.50
Anhydrous	fb.	.08	-.07
Sulphocyanide	fb.	.80	-.90
Strontium Nitrate	fb.	.15	-.16
Carbonate	fb.	.29	-.30
Sulphur Chloride, red	fb.	.08	-.10
Yellow	fb.	.07	-.08
Sulphur Dioxide Com.	fb.	.09	-.14
Sulphur, crude	ton	25.00	-30.00
Flour Com'l., bbls.	100 lbs.	1.70	2.10
Rio, 100 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.45	3.80
Flowers, 100 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.80	4.35
Sulphur, Chloride	fb.	.67	-.67½
Tartar Emetic, tech.	fb.	.67	-.25
Tin, bichloride	fb.	.19	-.21
Crystals	fb.	.43	-.45
Whiting	100 lbs.	1.15	1.75
Open Mkt. Price	fb.	.16	-.18
Zinc, carbonate	fb.	.08	-.10
Chloride, Fused	fb.	.13	-.13½
Granulated	fb.	.45	-.47
Cyanide	fb.	.10	-.13
Dust	fb.	.11½	-.13½
Oxide, French	fb.	.10½	-.11
American	fb.	.08½	-.04

Metals

Tin Stralts	cwt.	-	-
Banca	cwt.	-	-
American, pure	cwt.	-	-50.00
99 p.c. pure	cwt.	-	-50.00
Copper Prime Lake	cwt.	-	-18.75
Electrolytic	cwt.	-	-19.00
Casting	cwt.	-	-18.25
Lead Amer. S. & R. Co.	cwt.	-	-8.50
Open Mkt. Price	cwt.	-	-8.00
Zinc (Spelter) Shipment	cwt.	-	-7.75
Prompt	cwt.	-	-7.75
Antimony, Jap. & Chinese	cwt.	7.75	-8.60
Aluminum 98-99% Virgin	cwt.	32.00	-33.00
98-99% Remelted	cwt.	30.50	-31.50
Remelted No. 12	cwt.	29.00	-30.00
Powdered	cwt.	-	-42.00
Magnesium, 99 p.c.	fb.	-	-.175
Nickel Ingot	cwt.	42.00	-43.60
Shot	cwt.	-	-43.00
Electrolytic	cwt.	-	-45.00

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Coal-tar Crudes, Intermediates and Colors—Naval Stores

Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)	
Cadmium	— 1.40
Cobalt	— 3.00
Mercury	— 92.00
Platinum, pure	80.00
Palladium	— 300.00
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit	75.00
Wolframite, Chinese	6.50 — 7.00
Bolivian	8.50 — 9.50
Scheelite, Amer.	— 15.00
Japanese	— 7.00
Silver	— 1.00

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulphate ....100 lbs.	5.75	— 6.00
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y.	—	8.00
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw, ton	—	48.00
Cyanamide	4.00	— 4.50
*Fish Scrap, dom., dried, f.o.b.	—	7.25
works	—	—
Nitrate Soda	100 lbs.	3.85 — 3.95
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b.	—	—
Chicago	unit	7.75 — 8.00
Phosphate Rock—		
Florida pebble, 68 p.c.	ton	— 6.85
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c.	ton	11.00 — 11.50
Potassium muriate, 80 p.c.	unit	2.25 — 2.35

Naval Stores

Spirits Turpentine in bbls gal.	—	1.62 1/2
Wood Turpentine, steam dis-		
tilled, 1-lbs.	gal.	— 1.60
*Turpentine, Destructive dis-		
tilled, bbls.	gal.	— 1.56
Pitch, prime	bbl.	10.50 — 14.00
Rosins, E	—	12.50
D	—	16.25
E	—	16.50
F	—	16.75
G	—	16.75
H	—	16.75
I	—	16.75
K	—	16.75
M	—	16.85
N	—	16.85
WG	—	16.85
WW	—	16.90
Rosin Oil, first run.	gal.	— 57
Second run	gal.	— 70
Tar, kiln-burnt	bbls.	14.00 — 15.00
Retort	bbl.	18.00 — 16.00

Dyestuffs

Benzene, C. P.	gal.	35 — 40 1/2
*(50 p.c.)	gal.	33 — 38 1/2
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c. dark gal.	1.10	1.20
Straw, 97-99 p.c.	gal.	1.20 — 1.30
Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.c.	57 1/2	61 1/2
50 p.c.	gal.	75 — 80
Cresol, U. S. P.	gal.	18 — 21
Cresote oil	gal.	20 — 30
Dip. oil	gal.	37 1/2 — 40
*Naphthalene, balls	lb.	—
*Flake	lb.	18 — 20
Phenol	lb.	12 — 19 1/2
Export	lb.	21 — 23
Fitch, various grades.	ton	14.00 — 18.00
Solvent naphtha	—	30 — 35 1/2
Toluene, pure	gal.	35 — 40 1/2
Xylene	gal.	35 — 45

INTERMEDIATES

Acid, Anthranilic	lb.	2.05 — 2.30
Technical	lb.	1.55 — 2.00
Acid B	—	2.25
Acid Broenner's	lb.	1.75 — 1.80
Acid Chloroacetic	lb.	.60 — .65
*Acid Cleve	lb.	1.90 — 2.00
Acid F (delta acid)	lb.	3.50 — 3.75
Acid Gamma	lb.	— 6.00
*Acid H	lb.	2.25 — 2.50
Acid Laurent's	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Acid Metanilic	lb.	— 1.70
*Acid Naphthionic, Crude.	lb.	— .85
Refined	lb.	1.10 — 1.15
Acid Neville & Wither's.	lb.	2.00 — 2.10
Acid Phthalic	lb.	30 — 35
Anhydride	lb.	50 — 65
Acid Picramic	lb.	1.00 — 1.05
Acid Picric	lb.	25 — 30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude.	lb.	35 — 37
Acid Tobias	lb.	2.25 — 2.35
Alcohol 190 proof U.S.P.	gal.	5.10 — 5.15
Second Hands, U.S.P.	gal.	6.50 — 7.00
*Wood ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	3.25 — 3.30
97 p.c.	gal.	3.35 — 3.40
Pure	gal.	4.40 — 4.50
*Denatured, 180 proof.	gal.	1.10 — 1.11
188 proof	gal.	1.12 — 1.13

p-Amidoacetanilide	lb.	1.50 — 2.00
*Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.15 — 1.20
p-Amidophenol	lb.	2.85 — 2.90
Hydrochloride	lb.	2.60 — 2.75
o-Amidophenol	lb.	3.00 — 3.50
Aniline Oil, (drums extra) ..	lb.	.33 — .36
Aniline Salt	lb.	.40 — .42
Aniline for red.	lb.	.60 — .65
Anthraquinone	lb.	— 3.50
Paste, 25 p.c.	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Anthracene, 80-85 p.c.	lb.	.75 — 1.00
Bayer's Salt	lb.	1.05 — 1.10
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	.65 — .75
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.33 — 1.40
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.10 — 1.15
Benzoate of Soda, U.S.P.	lb.	.75 — .85
Benzoyl chloride	lb.	1.55 — 1.60
Benzylchloride, 95-97	lb.	.26 — .30
Brombenzene	lb.	.80 — .90
Carbazol	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Chlorobenzene	lb.	.18 — .20
Chlorhydrin	lb.	2.00 — 2.10
Diamidophenol	lb.	— 6.50
Dianisidine	lb.	9.00 — 10.00
o-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.15 — .20
p-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.10 — .15
Dichlorobenzene, mixed	lb.	.07 1/2 — .08
Diethylaniline	lb.	1.75 — 1.80
*Dimethylarsine	lb.	1.30 — 1.50
Dimethylsulphate	lb.	.90 — 1.00
*Dinitrophenol	lb.	.40 — .50
*Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.35 — .38
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.30 — .32
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.45 — .50
Dinitrotoluene	lb.	.42 — .45
*Diphenylamine	lb.	.85 — .90
Ethyl Bromide	lb.	1.05 — 1.10
Ethyl Chloride	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
*G Salt	lb.	.90 — 1.00
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50 — 2.05
Michler's Ketone	lb.	4.50 — 4.75
Monochlorobenzene	lb.	.18 — .20
*Monoethylaniline	lb.	2.00 — 2.40
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	1.30 — 1.35
Refined	lb.	1.60 — 1.65
*b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	.88 — .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.55 — .60
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	— 2.00
Sublimed	lb.	2.25 — 2.50
*m-Nitroaniline	lb.	1.05 — 1.10
p-Nitroaniline	lb.	1.30 — 1.40
p-Nitroacetanilide	lb.	.85 — .90
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.14 — .16
Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.40 — .45
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.30 — .35
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75 — .80
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	.80 — .85
m-Nitro-p-toluidine	lb.	3.50 — 3.65
p-Nitro-o-toluidine	lb.	3.50 — 4.00
*p-Nitrosodimethylaniline ..	lb.	— 2.90
p-Nitrotoluene	lb.	— 1.50
Nitrotoluene	lb.	.16 — .18
o-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.25 — .30
Phenolphthalein	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	2.55 — 2.65
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15 — 1.25
Phenyl-a-Naphthylamine ..	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Phosgene	lb.	1.25 — 1.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	.50 — .60
*R Salt	lb.	— .90
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	3.75 — 5.00
Sodium Metanilate	lb.	— 1.50
Sodium Naphthionate	lb.	.75 — .80
Schaeffer's Salt	lb.	.75 — .80
o-Toluene Sulphonamide.	lb.	2.75 — 3.00
Toluidine	lb.	— 1.75
Sulphate	lb.	— 1.10
Toluidine, Mixed	lb.	.55 — .60
o-Toluidine	lb.	.35 — .40
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.00 — 2.25
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Triphenyl Phosphate	lb.	— 1.00
Xylidine	lb.	.45 — .50

COAL-TAR COLORS

ACID COLORS:

Black	lb.	1.15 — 1.70
Blue	lb.	1.00 — 5.00
Brown	lb.	1.25 — 2.00
Fuchsin	lb.	2.50 — 3.50
Green	lb.	1.25 — 6.00
Orange II	lb.	.80 — 1.00
Orange III	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Red	lb.	1.30 — 1.50
Scarlet	lb.	— 1.00
Violet 10B	lb.	— 6.50
Amidine Yellow R.	lb.	— 1.50
Alkali Blue, Dom.	lb.	5.50 — 6.50
Alpine Yellow	lb.	2.00 — 7.50
*Nominal	lb.	—

Azo Yellow	lb.	— 2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade ..	lb.	3.50 — 4.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	lb.	3.50 — 4.50
Erythrosine	lb.	12.00 — 14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	— 4.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb.	— 3.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	3.00 — 3.50
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Naphthol Green	lb.	— 1.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75 — 7.50
Orange R. G.	lb.	2.00 — 2.25
Orange Y conc.	lb.	.80 — 1.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type.	lb.	15.00 — 25.00
Ponceau	lb.	— 1.25
Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.00 — 1.15
Tartrazine, Dom.	lb.	1.50 — 2.50
Uranine	lb.	10.00 — 11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss.	lb.	6.00 — 7.00

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	1.00 — 1.15
Sky Blue, conc.	lb.	— 4.75
Sky Blue 5BX.	lb.	— 2.50
Blue 2B	lb.	.70 — 1.00
Brown R	lb.	— 1.80
Brown G	lb.	1.70 — 2.00
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75 — 2.50
Fas: Black	lb.	— 5.00
Pink	lb.	— 5.00
Fast Red	lb.	3.50 — 6.00
Fast Yellow	lb.	1.50 — 2.50
Yellow	lb.	2.00 — 4.00
Violet con't	lb.	2.20 — 2.50
Benzopurpurine, 10 B.	lb.	3.50 — 4.00
Benzopurpurine, 4 B.	lb.	1.40 — 1.80
Chrysophenine, Dom.	lb.	2.25 — 2.50
Congo Red 4B Type.	lb.	.90 — 1.60
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	5.00 — 5.25
Geranine	lb.	8.75 — 9.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00 — 8.00

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb.	.70 — 1.00
Blue	lb.	1.65 — 2.00
Orange	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Red III	lb.	1.65 — 2.00
Scarlet	lb.	1.75 — 2.00
Yellow	lb.	1.70 — 2.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	— .80

SULPHUR COLORS:

Black	lb.	.20 — .30
Blue	lb.	.70 — 1.35
Brown	lb.	.35 — .45
Green	lb.	1.00 — 2.00
Yellow	lb.	.90 — 1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Allizarin Blue, bright.	lb.	7.75 — 9.25
Allizarin, medium	lb.	6.25 — 7.00
Allizarin, Brown	lb.	2.50 — 3.50
Allizarin Cyanine	lb.	10.00 — 12.00
Allizarin Orange	lb.	— 1.90
Allizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste ..	lb.	1.10 — 1.25
Allizarin Yellow G.	lb.	— 1.00
Allizarin Yellow R.	lb.	— 1.50
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	2.20 — 2.50
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Chrome Brown	lb.	1.25 — 1.50
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	1.50 — 1.70
Chrome Red	lb.	— 2.00
Gallicyanine	lb.	3.25 — 4.00

BASIC COLORS:

Auramine O	lb.	2.50 — 3.25
Auramine OO	lb.	4.15 — 4.25
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	1.20 — 1.30
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	1.20 — 1.30
Brilliant Green Crystals.	lb.	6.00 — 7.00
Chrysoidine R	lb.	.75 — 1.00
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.75 — .85
Crystal Violet	lb.	5.00 — 6.00
Emerald Green, Crystals.	lb.	8.00 — 8.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste.	lb.	— .85
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb.	5.50 — 6.00
Fuchsin Base	lb.	4.50 — 5.50
Magenta Dom.	lb.	4.25 — 4.75
Malachite Green, Crystals.	lb.	4.50 — 5.00
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb.	3.50 — 3.60
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	2.75 — 3.75
Medicinal	lb.	— 8.00
Methyl Violet, 3B.	lb.	3.50 — 3.75
Methyl Violet, 6B.	lb.	4.50 — 5.00
Nigrosine, sp'ts. sol.	lb.	— .85
Nigrosine, water sol., blue.	lb.	— .70
Phosphine G, Dom.	lb.	7.00 — 10.00
Rhodamine B. ex. con't.	lb.	40.00 — 45.00
Satranine	lb.	3.50 — 5.00
Victoria Blue B.	lb.	— 7.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	— 8.50
Victoria Blue, crys.	lb.	— 8.00
Victoria Green	lb.	6.00 — 7.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00 — 8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00 — 8.00

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Tanning Materials, Starches, Fats, Oils and Greases

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	lb.	.32	—	.33
Seed	lb.	.03½	—	.06
Carmine No. 40	lb.	5.75	—	5.80
Cochineal	lb.	.60	—	.62
Gambler, see tanning.				
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Oudes	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Guatemala	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Kurpahs	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Madras	lb.	.50	—	1.10
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.25	—	.27
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.26	—	.39
Chinese	lb.	.34	—	.36
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.09½	—	.10½
Aleppy	lb.	.11	—	.11½

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	—	.08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.18	—	.20
Fustic, sticks	ton	50.00	—	55.00
Chips	lb.	.05	—	.06
Hypenic, chips	lb.	.07	—	.09
*Logwood Sticks	ton	40.00	—	50.00
Chips	lb.	.04½	—	.05½
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Red Saunders	lb.	.22	—	.25

DYE EXTRACTS

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.

Archil, Double	lb.	.24	—	.27
Triple	lb.	—	—	.19
Concentrated	lb.	.24	—	.27
Cutch, Mangrove, see Tanning				
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.15	—	.18
Liquid	lb.	.11	—	.13
Tablet	lb.	.13	—	.14
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—	—
English	lb.	.24	—	.26
Concentrated	lb.	—	—	—
Flavine	lb.	1.00	—	1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.24	—	.32
Crystals	lb.	.30	—	.40
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.15	—	.19
Gall	lb.	.25	—	.27
*Hematin Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.16	—	.18
*Crystals	lb.	.28	—	.39
Hypenic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.20	—	.30
Logwood, solid	lb.	.22	—	.31
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.13	—	.17
Oase Orange, Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.09	—	.16
Crystals	lb.	—	—	.30
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.				
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.14	—	.18

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg, edible	lb.	.80	—	.90
Technical	lb.	.65	—	.70
Blood, imported	lb.	—	—	—
Domestic	lb.	.55	—	.60
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	—	.85
Soluble	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Spray yolk	lb.	.65	—	.70
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.15	—	.20
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.12	—	.14
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	—	.12
520-lb. casks	lb.	—	—	.11
Carload lots	lb.	—	—	.10

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	7.50	—	8.00
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	7.20	—	7.70
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.11	—	.13
Starch, Powd., bags & bbls.cwt.	lb.	5.62	—	6.25
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls.cwt.	lb.	5.47	—	6.00
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Taploca flour, high grade	lb.	.08	—	.09
Medium grade	lb.	.05	—	.06
Low grade	lb.	.04½	—	.05

*Nominal

Tanning Materials

Algarobilla	ton	—	—	—
Divi Divi	ton	70.00	—	75.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	16.00	—	18.00
Mangrove, African, 35 p.c.	ton	75.00	—	80.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	67.00	—	70.00
Myrobalans, Tl	ton	60.00	—	65.00
B1	ton	45.00	—	50.00
B2	ton	58.00	—	60.00
B2	ton	43.00	—	47.00
R2	ton	42.00	—	47.00
Oak Bark	ton	20.00	—	23.00
Ground	ton	—	—	25.00
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	18.00	—	18.00
Ground	ton	27.00	—	29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p.c. tan.	ton	—	—	75.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.	ton	65.00	—	70.00
Valonia Cups 28-35 p.c.	ton	45.00	—	55.00
Beard, 40 p.c.	ton	70.00	—	80.00
Wattle Bark	ton	70.00	—	80.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls., f.o.b. wks.	lb.	.03½	—	.04
Decolorized, 25 p.c. bbls.	lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Powdered, 60 p.c.	lb.	.39	—	.09½
Gambler, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.09½	—	.10½
Common	lb.	.00	—	.09½
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.15	—	.16
Hemlock 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.05½	—	.05½
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.	lb.	.11	—	.12
Liquid, 35 p.c. tan.	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Solid, 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Substitute, liq., 23-25 p.c.	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Tanks	lb.	.06½	—	.06½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tka.	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Barrels	lb.	.06½	—	.06½
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Solid, 65 p.c. tan ordinary	lb.	.09½	—	.10
Clarified	lb.	—	—	.12
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c. tan, works, tanks	lb.	.01½	—	.01½
Powd., 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	.02½	—	.03
Sumac, liquid, tan.	lb.	.07½	—	.08

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.15	—	1.20
Domestic, prime	gal.	—	—	—
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	70.00	—	75.00
Norwegian	bbl.	75.00	—	78.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06½	—	.06½
English	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Neutral	lb.	.11	—	.15
Herring	gal.	—	—	.90
Horse	lb.	.11	—	.12
Lard prime	gal.	1.70	—	1.80
Off prime	gal.	1.60	—	1.65
No. 1	gal.	—	—	1.25
Extra, No. 1	gal.	—	—	1.30
No. 2	gal.	1.20	—	1.25
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	—	—	.98
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	—	1.00
Extra, bleached, winter	gal.	—	—	1.02
Crude, f.o.b. works	gal.	—	—	.60
Neatfoot, 30 deg.	gal.	—	—	2.00
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—	1.80
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.65	—	1.70
Prime	gal.	1.50	—	1.60
Oleo, Oil	lb.	.18½	—	.23
Red Distilled	lb.	.15	—	.15½
Saponified	lb.	.15	—	.15½
Sod	lb.	.10	—	.11
Sperm bleached winter				
28 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—	1.90
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—	1.85

*Nominal

Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.24½	—	.25
Double pressed	lb.	.25½	—	.26
Triple pressed	lb.	.28	—	.28½
Talkw. acidless	gal.	1.18	—	1.38
Whale, natural winter	gal.	—	—	1.30
Bleached, winter	gal.	—	—	1.35
Crude tanks, Coast	lb.	—	—	.13

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.18½	—	.19
Cases	lb.	—	—	.20
No. 3	lb.	.17½	—	.18½
China Wood Oil, bbls.	lb.	.18½	—	.19
Coast, bbls.	lb.	.17	—	.17½
Coconut Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.15	—	.15½
Tanks, Spot	lb.	.14½	—	.15
*Cecchin, bbls., Dom.	lb.	.18½	—	.19½
*Tanks	lb.	.18	—	.18½
Manila, tanks, coast	lb.	.13	—	.13½
Edible	lb.	.18½	—	.19
Copa, Pacific Coast	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	.18	—	.18½
Crude, Tanks	lb.	.14½	—	.14½
Barrels	lb.	.16	—	.16½
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b.	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Prime Summer, Yel. bbls.	lb.	.12½	—	.13½
*White	lb.	—	—	.24½
Winter, yellow	lb.	.17½	—	.18
Hempseed	lb.	.20	—	.21
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	1.50	—	1.60
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.53	—	1.63
Bolled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.56	—	1.66
Double Bolled, 5-bbl. lots				
Raw, tanks	gal.	1.58	—	1.65
English, Shipment	gal.	1.21	—	1.25
Olives, Genatured	gal.	3.05	—	3.15
Edible	gal.	3.60	—	3.90
Foots	lb.	.15½	—	.16½
Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.11	—	.11½
*Benin	lb.	—	—	—
*Niger	lb.	—	—	—
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.20	—	.20½
*Imported	lb.	.20	—	.21½
Peanut Oil, refined	lb.	.16	—	.16½
Crude, f.o.b. mills	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Oriental, coast, tanks	lb.	.12½	—	.13
Perilla, coast tanks	lb.	.16½	—	.17
Bills., N. Y.	lb.	—	—	—
Poppy Seed	gal.	—	—	3.25
Rapeseed, ref'd. bbl	gal.	1.55	—	1.60
Blown	gal.	1.60	—	1.65
Crude, coast, tanks	lb.	.14½	—	.14½
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	—	—	2.50
*Imported	lb.	—	—	—
Soya Bean, tanks Coast, July	lb.	.10½	—	.10½
Futures	lb.	.10½	—	.11
New York, bbls.	lb.	.15	—	.15½
Edible	lb.	.16	—	.17
Walnut, Crude	lb.	.16½	—	.17

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	.10½	—	.11
Yellow	lb.	—	—	.09
House	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Brown	lb.	.08	—	.09
Lard City	lb.	.18½	—	.18½
Compound	lb.	.19	—	.20
Stearine, lard	lb.	.25	—	.28
Oleo	lb.	.12½	—	.12½
Tallow, edible	lb.	.12½	—	.12½
City, Special	lb.	—	—	.10½

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.13	—	.13½
City Fancy	lb.	.12½	—	.13½
Prime Packers	lb.	.12½	—	.13½
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.11	—	.11½
*A White	lb.	.10½	—	.11
*B White	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Yellow	lb.	.09½	—	.10
Brown	lb.	.08½	—	.09½
Bone	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Horse	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.13	—	.13½
Lard, leaf	lb.	—	—	.17½

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas	ton	—	—	66.00
f.o.b. New Orleans	ton	—	—	—
*Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	ton	—	—	81.00
Columbia	ton	—	—	78.00
New Orleans	ton	—	—	—
Corn Cake	ton	70.50	—	78.00
Meal	ton	—	—	—
Linseed cake, dom. short ton	ton	—	—	59.00
Linseed Meal	ton	—	—	60.00

*Nominal

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Chlorides	None
Chlorine	None
Sulphur	None
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Phthalic Acid	None
Ash	0.03%
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- ACIDS**—Citric, 200 cks., W. Neuberg, Palermo; 200 cks., J. D. Lewis, Palermo; 100 cks., Equitable Trust Co., Palermo; 100 cks., Banco Commerciale Italiano, Palermo; Formic, 229 demijohns, R. Graeff & Co., Rotterdam; Oxalic, 12 cks., Distilleries Chemical Supply Co., Buenos Aires; 20 cks., R. Graeff & Co., Rotterdam; Crystalline, 13 cks., Distilleries Chemical Supply Co., Buenos Aires.
- ALMONDS**—500 bgs., Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Trieste; 125 cs., M. Vallespie, Barcelona.
- AMMONIA**—20 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool.
- AMMONIUM**—Muriate, 51 cks., American Express Co., Liverpool; 83 cks., Wing & Evans, Inc., Liverpool.
- ANILINE COLORS**—30 pkgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Havre; 35 pkgs., Gely Co., Havre; 7 pkgs., Haas Bros., Fabric Corporation, Rotterdam; 42 drums, Aniline Dyes & Chemical Co., Inc., Rotterdam; 20 cks., Textile Alliance, Inc., Rotterdam; 2 cks., London & Brazil Bank, Buenos Aires.
- BALSAM**—Copiba, 11 cs., H. A. Astlett & Co., Para.
- BARK**—Buckthorn, 161 bis., R. F. Downing & Co., Rotterdam; Mangrove, 3,845 bgs., Smith & Schipper, Cape Town; Medicinal, 23 bis., Lazard Freres, South Pacific Ports; Wattle, 2,888 bis., National Bank of South America, Ltd., Durban; 624 bis., 524 bgs., Smith, Kirkpatrick, Durban.
- BEANS**—Castor, 150 bgs., Melchior, Armstrong & Dessau, Port au Prince; 232 bgs., Southern Sales Corporation, Port au Prince; 200 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Puerto Plata; Cocoa, 74 bgs., R. Desvermeine, Maracaibo; 90 bgs., Bilas, R. Desvermeine, Maracaibo; 128 bgs., Commercial Bank of America; La Guayra; 2 bgs., Mercantile Bank of the Americas, Cartagena; 73 bgs., O. Gordon & Co., Cristobal; 78 bgs., C. D. Vital & Co., Port au Prince; 463 bgs., Yglesias & Co., La Guayra; 286 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., La Guayra; 15 bgs., Caracas Commercial Corporation, La Guayra; 57 bgs., H. E. Botzow, Puerto Cabello; 75 bgs., Hartman Pacific Co., Puerto Cabello; 286 bgs., Habicht & Co., Puerto Cabello; 84 bgs., Leon, Israel & Bros., Dominican Ports; 157 bgs., 128 bgs., 299 bgs., 280 bgs., Livermore, Rojas Co., Inc., Sanchez; 500 bgs., Southern Sales Corporation, Sanchez; 182 bgs., R. Desvermeine, Sanchez; 200 bgs., Porcelli, Vicini & Co., Sanchez; 184 bgs., Sanchez; 614 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Sanchez; 300 bgs., Vasquez, Correa & Co., Sanchez; 428 bgs., J. Aron & Co., Sanchez; 420 bgs., 463 bgs., 551 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Sanchez; 746 bgs., 168 bgs., 540 bgs., Ultramares Corporation, Sanchez; 2,245 bgs., 248 bgs., 484 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Sanchez; 129 bgs., 61 bgs., 683 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., Sanchez; 666 bgs., 362 bgs., J. J. Julia & Co., Sanchez; 149 bgs., 286 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Sanchez; 113 bgs., J. H. Hamlen & Son, Sanchez; 200 bgs., Michelena & Co., Sanchez; 125 bgs., Vasquez, Correa & Co., Samana; 86 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Samana; 240 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Samana; 170 bgs., P. R. Rincones, Jr., Co., Puerto Plata; 172 bgs., J. H. Hamlen & Son, Puerto Plata; 160 bgs., 200 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Puerto Plata; 733 bgs., Ultramares Corporation, Puerto Plata; 1,000 bgs., 180 bgs., 147 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Puerto Plata; 24 bgs., W. Schall & Co., San Domingo; 300 bgs., Michelena & Co., San Pedro De Macoris; 140 bgs., 113 bgs., Southern Sales Corporation, La Romana; 164 bgs., Vasquez, Correa & Co., La Romana; 240 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Puerto Plata; 364 bgs., 192 bgs., 425 bgs., 290 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Puerto Plata; 200 bgs., Ultramares Corporation, La Romana; 100 bgs., 121 bgs., Marden, Orth & Hastings, Sanchez; 56 bbls., Seggermann Bros., Antwerp; 125 cks., R. F. Downing & Co., Rotterdam; 50 bgs., Meyer & Co., Maracaibo; 50 bgs., Ultramares Corporation, Macoris; 139 bgs., Porcelli, Vicini & Co., Puerto Plata; 100 bgs., American Foreign Banking Corporation, Sanchez; 15 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., Alexandria; 105 bgs., Amer. Foreign Bank, Puerto Plata; Vanilla, 163 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Marseilles; 1 cs., Thurston & Braidich, Marseilles; 1 cs., Schilthuis American Trading Co., Sourabaya.
- BITTERWOOD**—60 tons, J. E. Kerr & Co., St. Ann's Bay.
- BITUMEN**—16 cks., Gottwik, Scheffer Co., Genoa.
- BLOOD**—Dried, 420 bgs., H. J. Baker & Bros., Buenos Aires.
- BURNT UMBER**—1,650 bgs., Lazard Freres, Alexandria.
- CASEIN**—700 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Aires; 2,324 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Buenos Aires; 1,260 bgs., 300 bgs., Bank of New York, Buenos Aires; 17 bgs., C. C. Mengel, Buenos Aires; 723 bgs., Fourth Atlantic National Bank, Rosario.
- CHEMICAL PRODUCTS**—1 cs., Delphi Products Co., Marseilles; 2 cs., Favor, Ruhl & Co., Havre.
- CHEMICALS**—Miscellaneous, 1 cs., National Gum & Mica Co., Havre; 1 cs., R. L. Fuller & Co., Havre.
- CLAY**—China, 1 bx., Meadows, Wye & Co., Southampton.
- COCAINE**—Sulphate, 15 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam.
- COLOCYNTH**—22 cs., A. Stallman & Co., Marseilles; 54 cs., P. E. Anderson & Co., Marseilles.
- COPRA**—64 bgs., Piza, Nephews & Co., Panama City; 47 acks., Dunham Manufacturing Co., Cristobal; 24 bgs., 35 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Samana; 3 bgs., Franklin, Baker & Co., Samana; 120 bgs., Franklin Baker & Co., Kingston.
- CUTTLEFISH BONE**—30 cs., A. Baccari, Naples; 15 cs., Nutascio Bros., Naples.
- DIVI DIVI**—1,679 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo; 247 bgs., H. Knox & Co., Panama City.
- DRUGS**—Miscellaneous, 41 cs., 33 cs., E. Fougere & Co., Havre; 4 cs., Cie Morana, Havre; 5 cs., R. T. Gates, Havre; 1 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Havre; 3 cs., France & New York Medicine Co., Havre.
- EXTRACTS**—Logwood, 62 bbls., T. S. Todd & Co., Monte Christi; 85 cs., American Dyeing Co., Kingston; Quebracho, 5 bgs., C. C. Mengel, Buenos Aires.
- GELATIN**—40 bgs., American Express Co., Antwerp; 100 bbls., American Express Co., Havre.
- GLYCERIN**—Crude, 2 tnks., W. R. Grace & Co., Samana.
- GRAPHITE**—940 bgs., Tapman, Thurlow & Co., Marseilles; 646 bgs., Pettino Bros., Marseilles; 30 bbls., Gasket Packing Co., Havre.
- GREASE**—3 cs., Van Iderstine Co., Rosario.
- GUM**—Copal, 400 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; 574 baks., Innes & Co., Rotterdam; Damar, 200 cs., L. C. Gillespie & Son, Batavia; 150 cs., Innes & Co., Rotterdam.
- HERBS**—Medicinal, 2 bis., A. Joensson & Co., London; 19 bis., Davies, Turner & Co., Genoa.
- INDIGO**—733 bbls., International Banking Corporation, Havre.
- LEAVES**—Buchu, 13 bis., Foster Milburn, Cape Town; Coca, 452 bis., Merck & Co., Rotterdam; Medicinal, 2 cs., H. D. Catty & Co., Havre; 7 bbls., American Express Co., Marseilles; Sage, 100 bbls., P. H. Petry & Co., Trieste.
- LEECHES**—10 pkgs., C. Jacobellis, Naples; 3 pkgs., C. Tenericello.
- LIME JUICE**—1 pun, J. E. Kerr & Co., St. Ann's Bay; 455 cs., J. P. Smith & Co., London.
- LOGWOOD**—2,000 tons, Bank National de Republic Haiti, St. Marc.
- MADDER, DUTCH**—1 csk., Schieffelin & Co., Rotterdam.
- MAGNESIUM**—Carbonate, 2 cs., Davies, Turner & Co., Liverpool; Borate, 4 cks., Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Liverpool.
- MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS**—10 cs., Hudson Forwarding & Shipping Co., Genoa; 13 cs., J. Personeni, Genoa.
- MERCURY**—1 cs., American Express Co., Genoa.
- MICA**—50 cs., General Electric Co., Calcutta; 20 cs., Blackwell & Buck, Calcutta; 250 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Calcutta; 25 cs., Nelbrugge & Day, London; 13 cs., C. S. Nicolson & Co., Rio de Janeiro.
- MORPHINE**—Hydrochloride, 3 cs., Davies, Turner & Co., Port au Prince.
- NAPHTHALENE**—2 bbls., Tropical Tobacco Co., Puerto Plata; 137 bbls., Kohn & Hoos, Buenos Aires; 32 cks., Irving National Bank, Antwerp.
- NAPHTHOL**—3 cks., Textile Alliance, Rotterdam.
- OILS**—Codliver, 75 bbls., T. Nevin, London; 97 bbls., Scott & Bowne, Bergen; 15 bbls., Davies, Lawrence Co., Bergen; 50 bbls., Universal Mercantile Trading Co., Bergen; 50 bbls., T. Nevin, Bergen; Fusel, 33 cylinders, E. W. Simon, Son, Genoa; 9 drums, G. De Groot, Tegay; Olive, 75 cks., S. Luaders & Co., Marseilles; 104 cks., S. Krauter, Marseilles; 101 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Marseilles; 300 cs., Nicelle Olive Oil Co., Marseilles; 117 cs., Rockhill & Victor, Marseilles; 30 cs., La Montague Sons, Marseilles; 1 cs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Alexandria; 191 cs., W. G. Mehring & Co., Marseilles; 300 cs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Genoa; 500 cs., Banco Commerciale Italiano, Genoa; 50 cs., East River National Bank, Genoa; Sesame, 10 cs., A. Yohyari, Alexandria.
- OILS, ESSENTIAL**—Juniper Berry, 3 pkgs., United States Forwarding Co., Rotterdam; Miscellaneous, 6 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., London; 6 cs., W. J. Bush & Co., London; 3 cs., G. Luaders & Co., Marseilles; 1 cs., Delphi Products Co., Marseilles; 19 drums, Farmers Loan & Trust Co., Southampton; 2 cs., American Shipping Co., Rotterdam; 6 cs., F. Swanson, Inc., Rotterdam; Orange, 13 cs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Kingston; 60 cs., G. Luaders & Co., Marseilles; Pettit Grain, 10 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Rosario; 12 cs., W. R. Grace & Co., Rosario; Rose, 50 cs., G. Luaders & Co., Marseilles.
- OPIMUM**—25 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Alexandria.
- PALLADIUM**—1 cs., Dentistic Supply Co., Southampton.
- PERFUMERY**—Miscellaneous, 4 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Havre; 2 cs., 16 cs., G. Luaders & Co., Havre; 5 cs., A. Klar, Havre; 154 cs., 143 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Havre; 34 cs., Roger & Gallet, Havre; 32 cs., Ungerer & Co., Havre; 27 cs., Cie Fae Des Parfums, Havre; 2 cs., 1 cs., National Gum Mica Co., Havre; 27 cs., C. Baez, Havre; 1 cs., Atlantic Forwarding Co., Havre; 15 cs., Justin Dupont, Havre; 3 cs., S. Poussner, Havre; 2 cs., F. Henjes, Havre; 3 cs., G. Luaders & Co., Antwerp; 1 pkg., American Excelsior Co., Havre; 1 cs., Albany Co., Havre; 1 cs., Elson & Brewer, Havre; 21 cs., Bouris & Co., Havre; 1 cs., Leeb & Co., Havre; 1 cs., Park & Tilford, Havre; 51 cs., M. Levy, Havre; 2 cs., A. Weldhuisen, Havre; 3 cs., Parnas, Collade & Co., Havre; 15 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre; 1 cs., Neiman, Marcus & Co., Havre; 3 cs., C. B. Richard & Co., Barcelona; 2 cs., M. F. Suarez & Co., Barcelona; 4 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., Rotterdam.
- POTASSIUM SALTS**—Bromide, 31 bis., N. M. Nielsen, Bergen; Hydrate, 28 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; Perchlorate, 200 bbls., National City Bank, Havre; Sulphuret, 20 bgs., E. M. Evards, Liverpool.
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- QUICKSILVER**—200 bottles, Bank of Manhattan, London.
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- RESORCIN**—10 cs., Rhodia Chemical Co., Havre.
- ROOTS**—Belladonna, 7 bbls., United States Forwarding Co., Rotterdam; Ipecac, 1 cs., Fidanque Bros. & Sons, Panama City; 10 bbls., R. Del Castillo & Co., Rosario; Licorice, 108 bbls., American Express Co., Alexandria; Miscellaneous, 62 bbls., Escho Chemical Works, Antwerp; 16 bbls., J. Schoenegan, Antwerp; 51 bbls., American Forwarding Banking Corporation, Antwerp; Valerian, 55 bbls., E. Lilly & Co., Rotterdam.
- SEEDS**—Annatto, 48 bgs., A. Philippi & Co., Mayaguez; Castor, 258 bgs., Minford, Lueber & Co., Maceo; Fennel, 10 bgs., United States Forwarding Co., Rotterdam; Flax-

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SPONGES—2 cs., American Express Co., Trieste

TALC—500 bgs., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Genoa; 200 bgs., Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Genoa; 500 bgs., Kountz Bros., Genoa; 1 cs., American Express Co., Genoa

TALLOW—4 csks., Van Iersstine Co., Rosario

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NEW LIQUOR REGULATIONS ISSUED

The Treasury Department has issued new regulations relating to the sale, use, transportation, delivery and advertisements of intoxicating liquor. In a bulletin to the trade the National Wholesale Druggists Association says:

"These changes in the main apply to the transportation of liquor and to the issuance of permits to purchase. Under the amended regulations, authorized by Treasury Decision 3041, the 'fly-by-night' manufacturer or dealer is going to have difficulties in securing supplies of alcohol or other intoxicating liquor and this will mean that legitimate manufacturers and dealers may hope for less trouble in future in securing supplies for their proper needs.

"By the terms of T. D. 3041, persons selling intoxicating liquor on permits to purchase must confine deliveries to (a) people personally known to them or to persons who have been identified by some party or parties personally known to the vendor; (b) bona fide employees of persons personally known or properly identified, or (c) to properly qualified transportation carriers who are holders of permits and who must conform to the regulations governing transportation of liquor.

"It is important to note that hereafter no permit to purchase will be approved unless the name of the vendor appears on the application for permit to purchase. Form 1410. This in itself should assure greater ease in shipments of alcohol to our members and by them to their customers, at the same time giving the Government a definite line on some of the less responsible dealers and traders who have more recently secured permits and begun operations of a more or less doubtful character."

New Incorporations

Kemp & Lane, Leroy, Genesee county, capital \$500,000. Chemicals and drugs. D. and F. S. Woodward, and R. W. Call, Leroy, N. Y.

The Oconee Oil & Fertilizer Co., Seneca, S. C., capital \$300,000. R. T. Jaynes, president; F. J. Hopkins, secretary.

The Donalds Cotton Oil Co., Donalds, S. C., capital \$50,000. J. E. Lipscomb, B. H. Smith, C. W. Tribble.

Royal Palm Oil Co., Inc., Jacksonville, Fla., capital \$500,000. Grant Crane, president; M. J. Naughton, secretary; Earl B. Smith, general manager.

Puritan Chemical Products Co., Inc., Atlanta, Ga., capital \$15,000. Sol. Steinberg, H. F. Garrett, M. F. Goldstein.

Black Diamond Products Co., Fairmont, W. Va., capital \$50,000. To manufacture chemicals. C. H. Alexander, John H. Rose, and Raymond L. Smith, Fairmont.

National Crude Drug Corporation, Brooklyn, capital \$100,000. E. G. Anderson, J. F. Rodman, J. Kohart, Jr., 1665 Woodbine street, Brooklyn.

Termo Chemical Products Co., Dover, Del., capital \$1,000,000. C. H. Blaske, M. A. Bruce, S. E. Dill Wilmington, Del.

Williamsport Wholesale Drug Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. S. F. Smith, C. P. Black, Fred L. Black, Williamsport, Pa.

American Chemical and Mfg. Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$1,050,000. C. H. Blaske, M. A. Bruce, S. E. Dill, Wilmington, Del.

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